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The Bombay Chronicle

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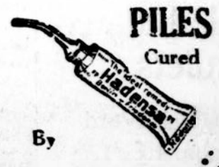
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VOL. XXVII NO. 152 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Japan's Terms For Tientsin Settlement

Two Proposals To British Govt

TOKIO ENJOINS RESTRAINT ON TROOPS

But Wants Britain To Support "New Order" In Far East

LONDON, June 27.

REUTER understands that there is good reason to believe that an announcement regarding opening of negotiations at Tokyo over Tientsin will be made in London and Tokyo in the next 24 hours.

TWO PROPOSALS

It is reported in generally well-informed quarters that Japan has submitted two proposals,

Firstly, Tientsin should not be used for anti-Japanese intrigues by the Chinese and

Secondly, nor as a base to support Chinese currency in opposition to the new Japanese currency.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN

It is understood that the British Government cannot accede to the second proposal but negotiations will be begun generally.—Reuter.

RESTRAINT ON TOKIO TROOPS

TIENTSIN, June 27.

Orders restraining Japanese troops from "inflicting indignities on foreigners" were issued this morning by Gen. Homma commanding the Japanese garrison. The general stated: "I have told my men to be more circumspect in their methods."

At the same time he emphasised that no instructions had been given to strip foreigners during searches, and he had received no reports of such acts.

He declared that general restrictions would continue until Britain changed her attitude towards events in the Far East and ceased to support Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek and co-operated with the Japanese in establishing a new order.

The restrictions would continue even in face of British reprisals.—Reuter.

Negotiations To Settle Tientsin Dispute

TOKIO, June 26.

Sir Robert Craigie had 45 minutes interview with Foreign Minister, M. Arita. It is reported that the interview was arranged for a discussion of the basis of negotiation for a settlement of the Tientsin dispute.—Reuter

Fate Of "Seventh Offensive" In Chungtiaoshan

CHUNGKING, June 27.

Japanese troops who began "the seventh offensive" against Chinese forces holding out in the Chungtiaoshan mountain range last week are now in full retreat to the north from Yuanchu.

According to a Chinese spokesman the Japanese suffered 5,000 casualties in a heavy engagement involving their withdrawal from Yuanchu, which had been allowed to occupy earlier.—Reuter.

BRITAIN ASSERTS RIGHTS

SHANGHAI, June 27.

The British reply insists on "the right of British vessels, including warships to proceed or remain in any place in Chinese waters including Treaty Ports" and on the right of British subjects to reside in such places.—Reuter.

Police Raids In U. P. Districts

Documents And Pledges Of Revolutionary Party Of India Seized

SEVERAL ARRESTS

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

The United Provinces C. I. D. carried out a series of raids in Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Benares and Gonda districts. The houses raided are said to be those of alleged revolutionaries and dacoits. Several important documents are reported to have been seized and several persons arrested.

The police have recovered seven signed pledges of the Revolutionary Party of India and a piece of paper bearing the names of 19 members of the Party in the course of the search at Ghazipur. Eight persons are reported to have been arrested at Ghazipur.

All the arrested persons are reported to be young educated persons alleged to be connected with the mail robbery. The total number of arrests is not definitely known.

JEWS TO FIGHT WHITE PAPER

JERUSALEM, June 27.

A resolution condemning "outrages and the shedding of blood of innocent people" as tactics liable to impair the purity of the Jewish cause was passed by the Zionist General Council.

A Special Committee was elected to formulate details of the campaign against the White Paper proposals.—Reuter.

"Thetis" Salvage

LONDON, June 27.

The salvage operations of the "Thetis" will start to-morrow. The steamship "Zelo" with a lifting capacity of 3,300 tons will be the main salvage ship.—Reuter.

London: June 26.—About 35,000 militiamen will this week receive notice warning them that on July 15 they must report for duty.

Voting time at the A. I. C. C. meeting.

Chamberlain Pleads For More Time

British Action Regarding Tokio Plan To Occupy More Ports

LONDON, June 27.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. CHAMBERLAIN STATED THAT INFORMATION HAD JUST BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE COMMODORE OF HONGKONG OF JAPANESE INTENTION OF OCCUPYING THE PORTS OF FOOCHOW AND WENCHOW.

Menacing Situation

MR. GREENWOOD ASKED WHETHER GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO SEEK THE CO-OPERATION OF OTHER STATES, WHOSE SHIPS IN THESE PORTS WERE AFFECTED AND WHETHER "IN THIS GROWINGLY MENACING SITUATION THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS MAKING SOME PROGRESS IN CONCERTING PROFOSALS TO DEAL WITH IT."

CHAMBERLAIN WANTS TIME

Mr. Chamberlain said that all these matters would be considered but he could not answer the questions on the spur of the moment, as he had only received information of Japanese intentions while sitting on the bench.—Reuter.

CEYLON GOVT. TURNS DOWN INDIA GOVT.'S REQUEST

COLOMBO, June 27.

The Government of India, it is understood, have been informed by the Ceylon Government that it is unable to postpone the measure passed by the State Council for repatriation of non-Ceylonese daily paid workers in Government service. This decision was reached by the Board of Ministers, it is learned, after they had considered the communication from the Government of India inquiring whether the Ceylon Government would consider the postponement of the repatriation scheme for the present.—A.P.

Mrs. Bose's Report To Geneva

GENEVA, June 27.

A special report on India has been furnished by Mrs. Bose to the League Advisory Committee on Social Questions of which she is a rapporteur.

Mrs. Bose pointed out that while material reform had been accomplished through laws to prohibit child marriage and enable widows to re-marry much still remained to be done in the field of hygiene and social education.—Reuter.

FOOD FAMINE AT HARDWAR

HARDWAR, June 27.

Hardwar, one of the biggest centres of Hindu pilgrimage in India, is confronted with a piquant situation, following four days' complete hartal by shopkeepers as a protest against "high" rentals of shops. Four shopkeepers have also been on hungerstrike for the last few days in the same connection.

The shops belong to the mahants, who are not prepared to accede to the demand of 25 per cent. reduction in rent. The shopkeepers insist on fulfilment of this demand before calling off the hartal. There appears to be no prospect of an early termination of the deadlock. Meanwhile there is virtual food famine in Hardwar and the pilgrims, unaware of these developments, find themselves stranded on arrival.

It is understood that the local authorities are contemplating summoning representatives of both sides with a view to facilitating an amicable settlement of the dispute.—A.P.

COTTAGE V. LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Discussion In Congress Working Committee: Jawahar's Plan

The Congress Working Committee met for five hours on Tuesday night and passed the two following resolutions.

"The appointment of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee made by the Congress President is confirmed and Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Chairman) are appointed as members."

"The Working Committee has fixed July 31, as the last date for the appointment of the Provincial Tribunals contemplated in the new constitution."

COTTAGE V. LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

It is understood that the Committee discussed for about three hours the question of large-scale versus cottage industries.

It is learnt that the threads of discussion which took place three days ago arising out of a letter which Mr. J. C. Kumarappa had addressed to the President asking for direction and guidance with regard to the place of cottage industries "vis-a-vis" large-scale industries, and khaddar in national economy, were taken up again.

It appears that the case for National Planning, so conceived and constructed as to accommodate without conflict both cottage industry and large-scale industries, was placed before the Committee by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

JAWAHAR'S PLAN.

It is gathered that Panditji explained at great length his conception of national economy and national planning and explained how according to his knowledge, every individual in the country should be enabled to have thirty yards of cloth per year to clothe himself. And this requisite amount of cloth could not be produced by handweaving and handspinning alone and so mills were to be set up and worked to manufacture the required amount of cloth.

Further, he seemed to have explained that in order to have a higher standard of life—and this was essential in India under present conditions—industrialisation of the country was essential. But that should not be construed, according to Pandit Jawaharlal

(Continued on page 7, column 4.)

Uniform Policy To Meet Prohibition Deficit

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS

Strong Action To Be Taken Against Press Incitement To Communalism

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

CONGRESS PREMIERS FROM SEVEN OUT OF THE EIGHT CONGRESS GOVERNED PROVINCES WHO CONFERRED AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. BHULABHAI DESAI YESTERDAY, ON COMMON PROBLEMS FACING THE CONGRESS MINISTRIES, RESUMED DISCUSSION AT 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD PRESIDED.

The question of completely eradicating the evil of communal canker which has been responsible for unfortunate disturbances in certain Provinces from time to time since the Congress came into power, was further considered.

PRESS AND COMMUNALISM

The Working Committee, it is understood, considered in particular, the part played by a section of the Press in exploiting the already existing communal differences. There was general agreement that strong measures should be taken to check the spread of communal poison. It was agreed that the Congress Provinces should take concerted action against that section of the Press, which was responsible for embittering communal feelings.

NEW TAXATION

The next important subject to be considered by the Premiers related to the programme of Prohibition and the measures undertaken to meet the financial liabilities in this connection.

The concensus of opinion was that the Provincial Ministries should adopt a uniform policy with regard to measures to meet the financial liabilities.

The Congress Provinces, it may be pointed out, have at present devised different methods for meeting the demands made by the Prohibition programme. The U.P., for instance, has Employment Tax. Bombay has the Property Tax.

The concensus of opinion seems to have been that uniformity of policy in the matter of taxation would be beneficial to the Ministries.

The Congress Premiers have also taken a decision to meet periodically, specially for the purpose of discussing common problems. The next meeting will be held in August at Poona.

The Conference was attended by seven Premiers namely, the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Hon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, the Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, and the Hon. Pandit Ravishanker Shukla.

OTHERS INVITED

Other Ministers from the Provinces who were present on invitation included the Hon. Dr. Rajan, the Hon. Mr. Munshi, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Hon. Mr. C. J. Bharuka, the Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan, the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, the Hon. Mr. Ramanathan, the Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, the Hon. Mr. Gopal Reddi and the Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was present by special invitation.

Among the members of the Working Committee who attended the Conference were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

GERMAN OFFER TURNED DOWN

Durban Municipality Prefers British Tenders

DURBAN, June 27.

Fourteen German tenders for supply of telephone cables have been rejected by the Municipal Tender Board in favour of British offers, notwithstanding exceptionally low prices quoted by the German tenderers.—Reuter.

U. S. REDUCES PRICE OF FOREIGN SILVER

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The Treasury reduced the price for foreign silver from 43 cents an ounce to 40.——Reuter.

ANOTHER MEETING WITH MOLOTOV

LONDON, June 27.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that new instructions are being dispatched Sir William Seeds and Mr. Strang at Moscow this evening.

It is expected that they permit of a further meeting with M. Molotov this week.—Reuter.

KATHIAWAR PRINCES TO CONFER

Federation & Responsible Govt. To Come Up At July 1 Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, June 27.

I learn on reliable information that the Kathiawar Princes are meeting in Bhavnagar on July 1. Porbandar and Rajkot are not coming. Federation and Responsible Government will, it is understood, be discussed.

Marriage of Miss Rukmanibai, daughter of Col. Bapubha was celebrated with Mr. Dilawar Singh of Ganod whose son Mr Harisingh married Rajkunwarba The Maharaja attended.

KASTURBA BETTER

BOMBAY, June 27.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi is laid up for last three days with an attack of pneumonia.—A. P.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi is much better now and her temperature is coming down.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Gujarati lady Primary trained, or S.T.C. or B.T. with experience for a Training college in Bombay. Apply Principal Vanita Vishram College Bombay, before 30th June. (11964)

Wanted immediately a trained nurse for a baby in Jheria. Apply stating age and minimum salary to Box 11945, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately a fast Gujrati correspondent Typist. Shorthand preferred. Apply to Mojilal and Co., Parsee Galli, Mirza Street, Bombay 3. (11959)

Wanted for a State in Kathiawar, an excellent Goanese Cook, pay Rs. 35 to 45 according to merit. Knowledge of Indian cooking preferable, Apply with testimonials stating age and experience to Box No. 463, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Professor of History in the grade of Rs. 200-25/2-300 to work in the S. L. D. Arts College. Must possess a good Honours Degree in History from an Indian or a British University. Apply stating details of age, academic qualifications and teaching experience to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th July. (489)

Wanted a Professor of Economics in the grade of Rs. 200-25/2-300 to work in a First Grade College. One holding an Honours Degree from London in Economics or Commerce or a Degree in Economics from Cambridge would be preferred. Apply stating details of age, academic qualifications and teaching experience to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th July. (488)

Wanted for service in Baroda State, Agricultural Graduates for farm and propaganda duties. Practical experience required. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Preference will be given to Baroda State subjects. Pay Rs. 60 P. M. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 20th July, 1939. Application forms can be had by addressing to, Chitnis, Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda State, Baroda. Baroda, Dated 23rd June, 1939. (485)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for Cotton Firm Fast Typist with control over English knowing Gujarati. Apply stating terms Box No. 11971, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Bank to invest loan without security to everybody. Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (248)

Wanted immediately for a local High School a Gujarati B.A., B.T., strong in English and Sanskrit. One with a working knowledge of Hindi preferred. Apply stating terms to Box 11960, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET.

To Let. Four Room Independent Blocks. Newly Painted for All Communities. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Behind Police Hospital, New Nagpada in Hirji Govindji Buildings. Inquire within at Office or 'Phone 40285. (11933)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, (Recognised by Government). Recorded last year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the Province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting the examination for the Overseer's Certificate. I, II, and IV positions were held by the candidates from this school. Matriculates should apply now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College. Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10987)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Zodiac Ointment and Soap—a Sure cure for Eczema, Ringworm, Itches and similar troubles. Sold under money back guarantee. Obtainable at Drug and Toilet Counters or Ghia Bros., 'phone 24396. Price As. six each. (11936)

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

270 PALMISTS

All India famous Prof. B. D. Gupta, Municipal Commissioner, U. P. available for consultation at Hirabagh Dharamshala. Telephone No. 21153 Bombay 4 from 28th June between 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Fee Rs. 2/- only. (11966)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted selling agents for leading Indian Sex Magazine. Annually Rs. 3. Single copies As. 4. "Sexology", Esplanade, Madras. (11968)

Wanted Competent and Active Agents on handsome salary of Rs. 110 - plus 15% commission. Good opportunity for hardworkers. Apply for Prospectus to the Bluehills Tea Company, Mettupaliyam, Pilgris. (11957)

Yanceroje Company, Patent Attorneys, 7, Jatindas Road, Calcutta, want Canvassers. Apply with stamp. (11951)

U. P. Govt. Hand Loom Products. Wanted.—Agents on salary Rs. 60 and allowance Rs. 15 p.m. Apply for particulars with -/4/- in stamps to, Inter Trade Federation, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. (11930)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

Buyers wanted for a long standing concern with goodwill. Investment small. Last date of closing will be 29th June, 1939 or till 11 a.m. on 30th June, 1939. Apply Messrs. Murgan and Co., Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7. (11956)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SAKAMMA'S COFFEE WORKS, BANGALORE CITY.

HEREBY INFORM THE PUBLIC that a person by name RAMA RAO alleged to be working with Messrs. Shivlal & Co. of Bombay has taken an order book containing 100 pages from page 5001-5100 in Triplicate promising that he would canvass orders for our coffee. The said Rama Rao has no authority to receive any monies on our behalf as clearly stated in the order forms.

The above said Rama Rao is no longer our Agent and we are not responsible for his actions. Enquiries for our coffee should be sent direct to above works, BASAVANGUDI P.O. Bangalore. (496)

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare for the knowledge of public as under:—

That no merchant should send any goods to the firm of Jeevanji Jafferji without written order signed by Noorudeen Mahomedbhai and Adamally Mahomedbhai, and if anybody sends goods without this signature, he will do so at his own risk and account.

This notice is given for the information of public.

Yours faithfully,
JEEVANJEE JAFERJEE,
Manager.
Noorudeen Mahomedbhai. (11963)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai SUBHADRA, widow of Sheth Maneklal Jethabhai alias Mrs. Subhadra Maneklal alias Subhadra M. Dalal of Bombay and Ahmedabad, Jain Inhabitant, resided at Babulnath Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

RASIKLAL MANEKLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant one of the executors named in the Will of the deceased, residing at Vasant Nivas, House No. 1, Babulnath Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness ROBERT STONEHOUSE BROOMFIELD, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 19th day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 19th day of June, 1939.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN, Petitioners' Attorneys. (490)

Public Notices

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD

LOST OR MISLAID

ALLOTMENT LETTER and Receipt No. 8006 for 50 shares Nos. 514132 to 514181 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd; standing in the name of Late Keshrmal Jethamal Rathi is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which Duplicate will be issued.

(Sd.) SHRIKISAN KESHRMAL RATHI. (11970)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER alias GANGADAS DAYABHAI alias GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who carried on business as Plumber under the name and style of GANGADAS DAYABHAI at Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay and resided at Kili Nivas, Khetwadi 9th Lane outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

Bai SHANTABAI, widow of Gangadas Dayabhai Plumber of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Executrix named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Kili Nivas Khetwady 9th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS ROBERT STONEHOUSE BROOMFIELD, Esqr., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 21st day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 21st day of June, 1939.
Messrs. AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI, Petitioner's Attorneys. 493.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai LAHERIBAI, widow of Karsondas Harjivandas Mehta alias Mrs. LEHERI KARSANDAS HARJIVANDAS alias Bai LAHERIBAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who resided at Vasant Villa, Banam Hall Lane, Sandhurst Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

RANGILDAS JIVABHAI MEHTA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Maneck Building, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS ROBERT STONEHOUSE BROOMFIELD, Esqr., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 21st day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our reign.

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(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 21st day of June, 1939.
Messrs. AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI, Petitioner's Attorneys. 494

Legal Notices

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that VINAYAK KRISHNAJI MULAY, GOVIND KRISHNAJI MULAY, GOPAL KRISHNAJI MULAY, GAJANAN KRISHNAJI MULAY and JAYARAM alias VASANT KRISHNAJI MULAY, the last a minor by his mother and natural guardian Annapurnabai, widow of Krishnaji Waman Mulay, and the said Annapurnabai, widow of Krishnaji Waman Mulay, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hasali Tank Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 384 and 618, New Nos. 4140, A/4140 and 4542, Old S Nos. 365 and 363 and New Survey Nos. 2/1442 and 2/1443 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 283 and 1/169 of the Mahim Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 4298 (1A) Street No. 7 and containing by admeasuring 5904 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Khandke, on or towards the West the property of Vithalraj Vallabhram and anr. on or towards the North by the property of Sitaram Yeshwant Patil and anr. and on or towards the South by public passage and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1939.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
497.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ETC.

Messrs BENNETT & CO. will TOMORROW the 29th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction in their Rooms the following under instructions from party concerned dining, side, card tables, chairs, side boards iron & wooden beds, a lot cotton mattresses, screen, almirahs, chest drawers etc., also Godrej safes big & small, a lot sanitary ware, celluloid dolls etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES OF "GUIZAH" EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 30th June 1939 at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the Sewree Cotton Depot, near the Cotton Exchange Hall, by order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

5 Bales "Guizah" Egyptian Cotton (damaged by fire and water.)

Terms—25 per cent deposit on lot knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MATARPAKHADY, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gulamali Noorani & Co., attorneys for Mr. Adamali Gulamhusein the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of J. M. Perreira the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will To-morrow (Thursday), the 29th June 1939 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following:

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house on it and situate at Matarpakhady, Mazagaon, admeasuring about 150 sq. yds., and bearing Municipal "E" ward No. 5923, St. No. 31, and bounded on the North and South by a public passage, on the East by the property of Miss Mary Estella Perreira and on the West by a public passage.

For particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Gulamali Noorani & Co., Solicitors, Tamarind Lane, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

The STORES will remain CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 29th instant and FRIDAY, the 30th instant on account of ANNUAL STOCK TAKING.

MANAGER. (11965)

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID

ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE in respect of shares Nos. 31789 and 31790 of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Bapubhai Gulabbhai Desai is reported to have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within two months to the Registered Office of the Company, 16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate certificate of the same will be issued to the abovenamed owner. (11949)

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chhecki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

U. P. ASSEMBLY RAID CASE

LUCKNOW, June 27.

A "Thela" full of broken flowerpots torn copies of the U. P. Budget and some broken chairs were brought as exhibits to the Court of Rai Bahadur Jyotiprasad, City Magistrate, when the hearing of the Council Chamber Raid Case commenced to-day.

The accused in the case are ten sunnis of Lucknow who have been challenged for alleged rioting, causing damage and voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty. Twelve constables and a contractor were produced as witnesses on behalf of the prosecution.

It will be recalled that on April 24 last a crowd of Sunnis raided the Council Chamber and held up the proceedings of the Assembly for some time.—A.

UNITE ALL FORCES AND FACTIONS IN CONGRESS

Bharucha's Appeal To Mahatma

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

My dear Mahatmaji, when the nations of the world are sinking their internal differences, and are mobilising all their forces for self-defence or self-aggrandisement; when men, women and youth of the nations are trained for self-preservation and for their country's defence; when Germany, Italy and Japan are out for daylight plunder; when war clouds are gathering in the near Pacific; and India is definitely threatened with aerial attacks; when the once hostile Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Arabia have entered into Entente Cordiale, is it prudent, proper or profitable for the once united Indian National Congress to be so woefully divided at this moment?

Mahatmaji, as the Leader of Young India and New India; as one of the greatest men on this Globe; as a Lover of Truth, Non-Violence and Tolerance; as the Tribune of the Indian nation, I appeal to you to resume active leadership of the Congress at this psychological moment in India's history.

My dear Mahatmaji, please invite now (1) Babu Subhas Bose, (2) Mr. M. N. Roy and (3) Swami Sahajanand; and invite Pandit Jawaharlal to join your deliberations. You love Truth; so know the true demands of the Kisans, the labourers, and the youth of the nation; and evolve a programme of joint action.

Please remove the unjust ban on Vir Nariman, Dr. Khare, etc. Show Clemency and Statesmanship at this supreme hour.

Mahatmaji, the greatest strength of the 'Forward Bloc' to-day arises from the bitter opposition of the masses to the daylight Fascism and Corruption, that are rampant in the Congress; and which are ruining the Congress prestige, power and position in India in general, and in Bombay in particular.

If you invite Mr. Horniman, Perinben Captain or Bhai Lakhmidas Tairsee, you will hear something startling from their lips, Mahatmaji.

Me thinks Mahatmaji, you are relying too much on British protection. But British principles, British policy, British prestige and British power are not as high to-day, as they were in the days of Palmerston and Gladstone, Desraille and Salisbury, Bannerman and Asquith.

We have seen before our very eyes the betrayal of Spain and Abyssinia, and recently of Albania and Czechoslovakia! Do they not furnish object lessons to all of us in India? Is it not, therefore, imperative for a Leader of your standing to prepare the country for self-defence?

Pray, evolve a plan for volunteer corps all over the country, with training in fencing, swordsmanship, markmanship, archery, and rifle practice.

In fact, perhaps the root cause of all this scramble in the East and in the West is due to the efforts of various Powers to make their countries self-sufficient. And this is of greatest importance in connection with our food-stuffs. Let us not be lulled to sleep once again.

Do realize, that on the eve of the last war of 1914-18, how Germany carried away our wheat, flour, manganese etc. at rock bottom rates!

Let there be no repetition of this in the months to come.

LEAD INDIA IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

Mahatmaji, we can't leave out the Labour and the Kisan from the Congress. They form the bulk of India's millions. If you don't welcome them to-day, if you don't collaborate with them to-day; they will surely oust the present high command in near future.

So, invite them, when they are keen. With the Kisan and labour reconciled, you have the nation with you. Please don't leave out the State subjects. With all these forces combined, lead India once again in Freedom's Fight. The task is Herculean; but it is not insurmountable. The Congress is divided; the country is divided; and so our opponents are in high glee.

You cannot, with any measure of propriety or foresight, make friends with the Viceroy and the Indian Princes; and at the same time be at war with your own kith and kin, your one time disciples and admirers—Bose, Roy and Sahajanand! Pray, Mahatmaji, reflect and act—and act at once.

Let not the future Historian of India say, that "When India was burning, Gandhiji was musing, talking and experimenting"!

May Heaven befriend you, now and evermore, Mahatmaji!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Tuesday.

S. K. Mastan Husein was arrested yesterday by Gamdevi Police as he was alleged to have hired a cycle and then pledged it with a Marwari at Foras Road from whom it was recovered. He was identified by the Marwari and was ordered to be released on bail till the 4th inst. at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Gulam Mohmed Yusuf and Adam Yusuf were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad last night at Tempkar Street in Room No. 28 Third Floor of House No. 99 in Nagpada section in connection with alleged sutta gambling.

Several alleged sutta slips including marked coins were seized by the police.

Both the accused were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji. Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, to-day and were remanded in police custody upto 4th July 1939.

Girl Knocked Down

A girl named Jankibai was knocked down by motor Lorry No. W 8694 at Beligram Road, Kurla, at 3 P.M. on 13th March. She died in Hospital on same day.

The motor driver, Samsuddin Khudabbux, was arrested on same day by the Kurla Police on a charge of rash and negligent driving. The lorry had defective brakes, and was also overloaded.

Judgment was delivered by the City Magistrate of Kurla on Monday in the case. The driver was fined Rs. 80 in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment uner Sec. 304A of I.P.C. Under section 34 B of the Motor Vehicle Rule S. 16 of M.V. Act 1914 for overloading he was fined Rs. 15 in default to suffer ten days' S. I.

Rs. 20 out of the fine if recovered was to be given to the girl's mother.

An interesting story of a kidnapping case was narrated by an Agripada police officer before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, this morning.

The officer said that yesterday at about 1 p.m. a police constable, saw the accused walking along Mahalaxmi Bridge holding a 7-year old boy by the arm. The constable became suspicious and followed him. The accused looked round and seeing the constable following him, quickened his pace. The constable did likewise, and the accused climbed up a tree and pretended to pluck leaves. When asked the accused replied that the boy was his son. The boy denied this and said that the accused had promised him two rice if he helped him to get leaves from the tree. It was later ascertained that the accused had kidnapped the boy from his mother's place.

When the accused was being questioned at the police station, he threw something on the ground, which on examination was found to be a silver Waistband and a silver necklace generally worn by children.

Shanker Dharma was ordered to be remanded into police custody till July 11.

Cheques Altered?

Muhammad Anwarul Ziawool Hassan was to-day, placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on charges under Secns. 486, 420 and 114 I.P.C. and remanded into custody for a period of 14 days, pending further Police inquiries.

The accused was arrested by Sub-Inspector T. T. Saldanha of the Palton Road Police on receiving a complaint from Mr. Abdullah Pir Muhammad, a resident of Dongri Street having his business office at Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The complainant's grievances were that on the 15th of June at about 1 p.m. the suspect went to his office with a letter dated the same day, purporting to have been sent by his brother Mr. Gulam Hussain Pir Muhammad, requesting him to issue two cheques, one for Rs. 8 in the name of one A. S. Jassan and the other for Rs. 3-1-3 in the name of the General Typewriting Co.

The complainant complied with the requests and issued the cheques as desired in the letter; but later discovered that the amounts mentioned in the cheque had been changed.

The figure Rs. 3-1-3 had been altered into Rs. 1,003-1-3 and the other cheque for Rs. 8 had been raised to Rs. 80.

He also found to his surprise, when he made inquiries at his bank, that his account had been heavily operated upon. On further inquiries he learnt that the accused had cashed the cheque for Rs. 80 at the Central Bank of India and utilised the money.

The other cheque for Rs. 1,003-1-3 was presented at the New Citizen's Bank of India and an account had been opened in the name of Mr. Gulam Hussein Pirmahammed, complainant's brother. A specimen signature identical with his brother's had been given to the Bank and a cheque book was handed over by the bank to the depositor on 17-6-39. On the same day it is alleged a cheque was presented and Rs. 960 was withdrawn. As Mr. Gulam Hussein Pirmuhammed in whose name all the alleged shady transaction were conducted denied any knowledge of them the accused was put under arrest and taken into custody.

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu addressing a women's meeting at Madhav Bagh on Tuesday afternoon on Prohibition.

Hindu women performing "poojah" after a purificatory bath in the sea at Chowpatty on Tuesday, it being Ashadhi Ekadashi day.

Alleged Causing Of Hurt

Abindad Khan Jamankhan and his brother were arrested on a charge of causing hurt and abetment to a tenant.

The Police stated that accused was a rent-collector and that he asked the complainant for rent. The complainant told him that he would give him on the 26th July. The accused asked him to pay it up the next day. The tenant requested him to wait for one or two days more, when the accused is alleged to have abused him. When asked to desist from such language, the accused assaulted him with a stick. His brother is also alleged to have stabbed him with a knife, with the result that he sustained injuries on his arms.

Both the accused were ordered to be released on bail by the Magistrate at Mazagaon Court, today.

BANK BRANCH CLOSES DOORS

POONA, June 26.

The Poona Branch of the City Bank of Madras closed its doors since this morning as a sequel to the unsuccessful appeal made by them to the Travancore Government against the appointment of liquidators. A notice to this effect was put up at the Bank this morning.—United Press.

LUCKNOW.—On account of the conduct of the inhabitants the U.P. Government have decided to increase for one year the number of Police in Budaun City and village Nagla-Sharki, in Police Circle Kotwali, in Budaun District. —A.P.

REACTION TO 'APPEASEMENT' POLICY

A "Former British Resident in Germany" writes in the "Manchester Guardian of 6th June:—

"Appeasement" still signs like the Lorelei, on the banks of Thames, and seems, if I do not misunderstand him, to draw Mr. C. R. Buxton towards her too. Hitler makes good propaganda with the word "encirclement" and Mr. Buxton would apparently make concessions on this account. (To Hitler, who so successfully encircled Czechoslovakia and is now at work encircling Poland). How these attempts at placation influence ourselves is illustrated by the fact that Mr. Buxton writes of the British Commonwealth of independent nations as if it were the economic unit and "Empire" that Hitler for propaganda purposes, assumes.

My personal conviction is that Hitler (with some of his chief supporters, like Ribbentrop) is so great a danger to the world that a united front against him is the one thing worth thinking of at the moment. Wisely managed it would secure increasing support among the German people. All of us in touch with that people know that the British wireless broadcasts in German are greatly appreciated. The fact that those who listen in to England are fiercely denounced is a useful clue.

My letter printed in your issue of May 10, gives some indication of the attitude of a large section of the German people. Some Germans consider this section to be the large majority. Certainly it does not desire concessions to Hitler. Perhaps you will allw me to fortify my own impression by a quotation from an English friend who has lived in Germany many years. He wrote on March 22.

Even those Germans in whom you have faith have lost faith in England's doing anything. Hitler gets away with it every time They hoped against hope that he will be checked and his regime swept away—but no, the tame lawyers, in England can always find legal precedents for doing nothing. So the decent people here eventually say, "Well, Hitler seems to be right when he says the democracies are decadent".....It is amazing to hear that a million people in England think that Hitler would some to a peace conference. Such people, who have no contact with reality, are a positive danger.

Many of us are greatly afraid that our Government may slide down again to the level that caused such despondent contempt among German lovers of freedom."

TOLD FOR THE FIRST TIME

The Story of MODERN INDIA, her Villages & Countryside; impregnated with genuine and abiding emotion.....

★

DEVIKA RANI

IN

BOMBAY TALKIES' FAR-SPANGLED PICTURE

DURGA

AN ABSORBING DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE with

★ RAMA SHUKUL ★ (Discovered in BHABI, raised to Stardom in NAV-JEEVAN and now playing opposite DEVIKA RANI).

★ HANSA ★ (The Bewitching Star of NAV-JEEVAN).

★ VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR ★ (Of "SAVKARI PASH" fame).

★ V. H. DESAI ★ (of BHABI and NAV-JEEVAN)

And THE NAMES of ALL-INDIA Fame:—

★ MUMTAZ ALI ★

★ P. F. PITHAWALA ★

★ SAROJ BORKAR ★

The Picture All-India is waiting to see

AT

ROXY

ON SATURDAY 1ST JULY

IT'S A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE

READ - - - !

WHAT DOES THE BOX-OFFICE SAY?

—"WHY all of you mercilessly hammer me for tickets? If you come in advance and buy tickets, you will save me from being smashed!.....

Still However People Do Not Listen & Box-Office Is Smashed!

Because of—

Shree RANJIT'S GREATEST DEVOTIONAL HIT:

Sant Tulsidas

(MARATHI MUSICAL)

Direction: JAYANT DESAI

With the GREATEST Cast—

V. PAGNIS, VASANTI

LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY, RAM MARATHE, RAM APTE, ETC.

AT

ROYAL OPERA

HOUSE:.....Time Daily: 4, 7 & 10

WHO KILLED HIM?

SEE the THRILLING MYSTERY cleverly being SOLVED in Bengal Films'

ONE FATAL NIGHT

Starring:

ZARINA KHATUN,

MAYA DEVI (Bombay Talkies' Fame) & DHIREN BHATTACHARYA

Directed By: MADHU BOSE

MINERVA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

NEXT SATURDAY From 1st JULY

IT BLAZES A NEW & NOVEL TRAIL OF HUMAN EMOTIONS!

A soul-stirring Saga of a Gypsy Chief of Snake-Charmers, who fought against himself------

SAPERA

The SNAKE CHARMER

—We are SURE he will CHARM You—One and ALL!.....

FROM NEW THEATRES LTD. (Calcutta)

—The Nursery of Talents!

DIRECTED BY

Sjt. DEBKI BOSE

Starring:

KANAN PAHARI NAWAB

MENAKA

K. C. DEY,

& PRITHVIRAJ

MUSIC BY

Sjt. R. C. BORAL

NEXT SATURDAY AT

KRISHNA

TALKIES : DUBASH THEATRE

Remember! New Theatres mean Art & LIFE!

ANNOUNCING

MY ARRIVAL

IN

HOMI WADIA'S

DIAMOND THRILLER

PUNJAB MAIL

AT THE

LAMINGTON

On FRIDAY, the 7th JULY 1939.

IS A PLEASURE, I AM SURE THOUSANDS WOULD SHARE WITH ME

Fearless NADIA

HEADIER THAN EVER!

HUNS PICTURES'

"A Bottle Of Brandy!"

IN SEVENTH WEEK

AT

MAJESTIC

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY by Special REQUEST

ZANANA SHOW

AT 1-30 P.M. for LADIES

BARI-DIDI

NEW THEATRES' SOCIAL

ROXY

Usual—Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

ITS EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD MUSIC

HIGHLY ENTERTAINING TRICK SCENES

ARE PLEASING THE ENTIRE FAMILY

MAYA BAZAR

PRABHA PICTURES' MUSICO-MYTHOLOGICAL with NAGARKAR, INDUMATI, KURVALIKAR, RAJA PANDIT and OTHERS.

NOW DRAWING CROWDS AT CENTRAL

A SUPREME RELEASE! DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

FALSE TEETH GOT BLACKER AND BLACKER

Then he tried 'STERADENT' and ALL STAINS DISAPPEARED

"I am now 46 years of age, and since I had my few teeth extracted when 21 years old, I have scrutinised assiduously for something to counteract carbonisation on my dental plate. I have tried powders, liquids, and creams, all without effect; the plates continued to blacken. I purchased (without undue optimism) a tin of your "Steradent" and much to my joy and astonishment found that it really did all you claim. It was interesting to observe the carbon disappear and in three nights the dental plates were pure again for the first time since they were new."—A.L.

Simply put a little 'Steradent' powder in a glass of warm water. Stir well. Leave your dentures in it while you dress, or overnight. Stains disappear like magic—even the blackest tobacco stains of years standing vanish completely after a few treatments. Discoloured parts are made a natural-looking flesh pink. Teeth regain the clean, attractive lustre of 'live' teeth. All mucin film is removed by a powerful sterilising agent which also purifies your plates and gives them a cool, refreshing taste. No brushing No acids. No nasty taste. At all chemists. *Agents:* Atlantis (East) Ltd., 20/1 Chetla Road, Calcutta.

Steradent

A neglected cough may be the cause of serious lung trouble. Stop coughing. There is no need to cough. Take Pulmovigor and kill it, now—*right at the root.* Save your health and avoid costly doctors' bills.

PULMOVIGOR

TONIC — ANTISEPTIC — REMEDY

Pulmovigor has a threefold effect. It is antiseptic, because it isolates the cough from the lungs. It gives immediate relief to the most troublesome cough and acts as an excellent tonic in restoring the patient to normal health

MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

To-day's Big Boxing Clash

"Galento Will Be Meat For Louis"

Easy Victory Forecasted In Fight For Heavyweight Title

(By Observer)

Benny Leonard former lightweight Champion of the world in an after-dinner speech held in New York in honour of Tony Galento by a group of admirers said as follows. "Tony Galento has the punch and experience to beat Joe Louis when they meet for the heavyweight title of the world to-day (Wednesday) and I think Tony will win."

Anyone, who is a follower of the fighting game, will be highly amused at Benny's pronouncement. Fortunately it was an after-dinner announcement. It is well known that most people are very optimistic once they have dined well.

I, on the contrary, say that Joe Louis' statement on the eve of the big fight will come true. The Brown Bomber says: "I'll finish him in one rounder. This is what Louis did to Lewis, Max Schmeling and Jack Roper, the last three to come up against him. The crowd in the Yankee Stadium will be more than surprised to-day if Louis does not keep his word.

It is no secret that those intrigued by the financial potentialities of boxing promotion realise that big money lies in the heavies, and of recent years it has been difficult to find heavy-weight fighters to warm the heart of a promoter.

For sometime a search was made for a match for Jeo Louis. The choice fell on John Henry Lewis. We have heard what happened in this clash. In the space of two minutes, John Henry Lewis, dispite being a really clever light-heavy-weight pugilist, the best the ring has had in the past three decades, was down twice, under the hefty punches of Louis, and in the next twenty seconds, he went down for the third time; here the referee intervened to stop the slaughter. Similar was the fate of Jack Roper.

They have now dropped on Tony Galento. There may be money in it, but to look at things from a purely boxing point of view the choice is not understandable. As a fighter, Galento is acceptable. As a contender for the World's Heavy-Weight Championship, he does not, on his record, qualify. Galento's business brains talk about some of his recent activities in the ring. They strangely do so, for not one of Galento's victims was entitled to a match with even a second rate heavy. I give the most recent rating list of heavyweights: Louis, Lou Nova, Max Baer, Bob Pastor, Tony Galento, Red Burman, Roscoe Toles, Len Harvey, Maxie Rosenbloom, Buddy Knox, Johnny Paycnek, Tommy Farr, Max Schmeling, Maurice Strickland, Alberto Loveli and Willie Reddish. It is to be noted that this list does not name any man that Galento has tested. The coming fight they say is but a lucrative outdoor fight. An American critic, an authority on boxing says: "Joe Louis will again prove his mastery and will win from Galento as he likes."

Another uncomplimentary news para reads: "Galento is a wide open target who will be meat for a fighter like Louis. Tony can stand up on his feet only a few rounds. Then he falters. He puffs like an old war horse that has seen his best days."

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 27.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Under/Above to normal
Agra	91	81	0.1	3.4	+1.6
Amraoti	98	79	–	1.8	–3.8
Akola	90	79	–	2.2	–2.5
Ahmedabad	96	82	–	0.7	–3.1
Ajmer	98	83	–	1.2	–0.8
Ahmednagar	93	70	–	3.2	–15.
Ambala	89	75	–	3.9	+1.2
Allahabad	90	77	0.5	4.5	+0.7
Benares	93	78	0.8	5.4	+1.6
Bareilly	86	79	0.2	3.7	–0.4
BOMBAY	89	81	–	4.5	–11.8
Bangalore	84	67	0.7	2.9	+0.3
Bhopal	89	74	0.5	3.1	–
Baroda	96	81	–	1.7	–
Belgaum	81	69	–	14.3	+7.0
Bahawalpore	101	81	0.1	0.1	–0.4
Bijapur	94	72	–	3.3	+0.2
Bellary	95	76	0.1	0.5	1.2
Bhavnagar	95	81	–	0.1	–3.7
Chittagong	85	78	0.4	13.9	–5.6
Calcutta	86	80	0.2	12.8	+2.3
Cuttack	93	79	–	4.7	–3.6
Cawnpore	89	78	2.5	4.9	+2.3
Calicut	88	76	–	32.7	+1.2
Colombo	83	79	–	6.0	–1.6
Cheerapunji	69	64	13.6	62.6	–24.9
Cocanada	90	82	–	1.2	–3.1
Cochin	81	74	0.3	39.8	+13.8
Dehra Dun	82	71	0.7	7.7	+0.7
Delhi	87	77	0.3	4.2	+1.9
Dehra I. Khan	100	80	–	–	–0.3
Darjeeling	66	57	0.2	20.4	–1.7
Desa	86	80	–	0.1	–1.4
Dalhousie	–	–	0.2	5.4	+0.3
Fort Sandeman	91	68	0.6	1.1	+0.6
Gorakhpur	97	76	2.2	10.9	+3.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	96	80	–	1.1	–3.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	105	82	–	–	–0.4
Indore	95	77	–	1.5	–3.6
Jhansi	85	77	1.8	3.8	+0.6
Jubbulpore	90	77	T	5.8	–0.2
Jacobabad	103	87	–	–	–0.1
Jaipur	92	79	0.2	1.6	–0.2
Karwar	–	–	–	–	–
Karachi	88	82	–	–	–0.8
Kodaikanal	62	52	0.2	2.9	–0.7
Khandwa	97	81	–	4.2	–0.6
Lucknow	93	78	1.2	6.8	+2.8
Ludhiana	89	77	–	2.1	+0.3
Lahore	98	81	–	2.6	+1.0
Lyallpur	95	82	–	1.3	+0.3
Multan	102	76	0.5	0.5	+0.1
Mysore	87	68	T	1.0	–1.9
Madras	99	81	–	1.1	–0.6
Marmagoa	85	78	0.1	24.4	–
Malegaon	95	76	–	3.1	–0.5
Mussoorie	–	–	–	–	–
Mahableshwar	68	62	0.2	24.6	–14.3
Murree	70	38	0.8	6.2	+3.0
Mount Abu	79	67	–	0.3	–3.3
Masulipatam	94	78	0.3	4.6	–0.1
Mandalay	92	79	–	3.1	–2.9
Mangalore	76	73	0.9	36.7	+2.2
Meerut	–	–	2.1	4.1	+2.3
Mercara	74	62	0.2	12.1	–11.5
Nagpur	97	77	–	4.8	–3.0
Ootacamund	63	54	0.7	5.9	–0.2
Patna	91	78	0.3	8.1	+1.1
Peshawar	96	76	–	–	–0.3
Poona	89	72	–	2.7	–1.7
Pachmarhi	84	71	–	3.7	4.6
Port Blair	84	74	–	20.6	+0.9
Quetta	93	66	–	0.6	–
Ranchi	85	73	–	8.8	+0.4
Rawalpindi	92	71	0.3	1.5	–0.3
Rangoon	89	80	–	19.0	+2.9
Ratnagiri	87	79	0.2	31.2	+5.2
Rajkot	95	81	–	0.6	–3.1
Sialkot	93	76	–	4.1	+2.2
Srinagar	79	61	T	0.2	–1.1
Sholapur	98	75	–	3.2	–1.1
Shillong	75	66	–	13.5	–1.7
Simla	t 61	57	1.2	9.9	+4.1
Surat	90	82	–2	0.8	–6.2
Salem	97	75	–	3.0	+0.3
Trichinopoly	98	78	0.7	2.6	+1.3
Trivandrum	82	75	0.1	12.1	–0.8
Vizagapatam	86	61	–	1.6	–2.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I, II & III

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
19.63 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. As in Bombay 1 3-10 News in Hindustani 8-20 News in English 8-30 to 9-0 As in Bombay 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 2

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
60.43 metres (4,960 kc/s)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani 6-10 to 9-0 As in Bombay 2 9-0 News in Hindustain 9-15 News in English 9-35 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2 10-30 Late News.

Lahore—Programme

6-0 p.m. Bazm-i-Surood 6-30 Barkat Ali Khan 6-50 Hasani of Patiala 7-5 Instrumental Duet 7-15 Barkat Ali Khan 7-25 Hasani 7-45 For Countryside 8-15 Story in Hindustani 8-30 Barkat Ali Khan 8-50 Hasani of Patiala 9-35 Alexandria by Elizabeth Gauba 9-50 Barkat Ali Khan 10-10 Ustad Abdul Karim Khan 10-15 Hasani

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep fit 8-10 Film songs 8-25 News in English 8-30 Dadras 8-45 Thumris 12-30 A I R Quartet 12-40 Wahidanbai of Agra 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 Sindh Bhairvin 1-30 Music 2-30 School Broadcast 2-35 Marathi literature 2-50 Gujarati Bhavgeets 3-0 Geography 6-0 V. A. Kagalkar 6-25 Shanker Rao Gaekwad Shahanai Solo 6-45 Pramilabai 7-0 Film Review 7-15 Shankar Rao Gaekwad 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Hindustani duets 7-55 Sughrayi on Sarod 8-0 V. A. Kagalkar 8-20 Radio orchestra 8-35 Pramilabai 8-45 Three styles 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Duets 9-45 World Affairs by H. B. Butler from (B B C) 10-0 Wahidanbai of Agra 10-30 Epilogue

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1 6-0 Pramilabai 6-10 Violin solos 6-20 Allah Rakha 6-35 V. A. Kagalkar 7-30 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Agnes Barrett: Pianoforte Recital 9-50 Orchestra of state opera House, Berlin 10-0 Egidio Verga: Violoncello Recital 10-20 Julia Wortmann: Vocal Recital 10-30 Epilogue

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Invocation 2-15 Orchestral Interlude 2-30 Very light 2-45 Shahnai 6-0 For villagers 6-30 T. K. Pitchu Iyangar 7-0 The homeless: in (Tamil) by N. M. R. Subaraman 7-15 V. Govindaswamy Naicker: violin 8-0 T. K. Pichu Iyengar 8-30 Songs of sentiment 8-45 B. Govindaswamy Naicker: violin

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

10-30 a.m. Variety.

12-30 p.m. Charles Campbell and his Orchestra 1-30 School Broadcast 2-15 Tune In and Laugh 5-0 Selection 6-10 Santosh Kumar Bose 6-25 Sukriti Prasanna Sen 6-40 Anima Chakravarti 6-50 Leela Devi 7-0 Bhagavaner Rajya 8-5 How I Feel to be . . . A Father: By 'One who is' 9-10 Bhowani Das 9-30 Sports Edition! 9-45 Binapani Mukherjee II 10-0 Paana Lal Ghose 10-15 Binapani Mukherjee II.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 77-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1 6-10 For Countryside 7-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1 9-10 Vocal Recital 9-26 Leslie Bridgewater Harp Quintette 9-30 to 9-45 As in Calcutta 1 9-45 Rhapsody in Blue Gershwin 10-15 Request Programme.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Geets 6-15 Allah Rakhibai 6-35 Barkha Rut 7-0 For Children 7-45 Mushaira (from Cawnpore) 8-45 Dehati Larki Ka Geet 9-40 Qamar Ahmed Khan 10-0 Allah Rakhibai 10-20 Rat Gae.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Kumaris Lakshmi and Saraswathi: Vocal 6-0 T. S. Vasudevan: Vocal 6-45 Carnatic Orchestra Malavi 6-50 T. S. Vasudevan: Vocal 7-15 Labourer: A (Tamil) by G. Selvapathi Chettiar 7-30 Shrimati B. Aparanji: Vocal 8-15 K. Venkataramana Rao 8-30 Shrimati B. Aparanji: Vocal 8-55 Financing Trade: by E. D. Soane-Sands 9-30 M. A. Saradambal: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-30 As in Madras 7. 9-30 Radio Revue. 8.

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Lahore programmes from 8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Empire Orchestra 8-30 New British Army 9-0 Sundown on Veld 9-30 News 9-45 World Affairs by H. B. Butler 10-0 Henry Hall and Dance Orchestra 10-25 Sports News.

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN U. P. & PUNJAB HILLS

POONA, June 27

Monsoon has been vigorous in the United Provinces and active along and near the Punjab Hills. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Mysore and local in Assam, Bengal, Central India, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan, Malabar and Madras Deccan, while a few falls are reported in South-East Madras, North Madras Coast, Orissa, Bihar, East Central Provinces, South-West Punjab and North Baluchistan.

Day temperatures have been appreciably below normal in the West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji 14 inches; Jalpaiguri 4; Cawnpore, Dharampur and Chitaldrug 3; Gorakpur, Jhansi, Meerut and Mainpuri 2; Dibrugarh 1 and half; Lucknow, Simla, Mangalore and Anantpur 1; Sibsagar, Dehradun, Murree, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Ootacamund 3/4; Bhopal, Multan, Fort Sandeman ½.

WIMBLEDON SURPRISES

Success Of Indian Players: Savoor And Ghaus Shine

LONDON, June 26.

Queen Mary arrived at Lawn Tennis Championships just in time to see German Roderich Menzel beat Eric Peters (Great Britain) 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Midlander Mottram created a surprise, beating the Davis Cup Hope Filby 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5.

Brugnon (France) beat Davis Cup player Wilde 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Elwood Cooke (America) beat Boussus (France) 1—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3.

SAVOOR'S SUCCESS

Savoor beat Geelhand 7—5, 9—7, 6—1.

Savoor was good all round and he was too strong for the Belgian Davis Cup player. The latter led 5—3 in the second set. The Indian twice saved set point with clever stopshots just over the net and then led 6—5 and 7—6.

Austin eliminated the Hungarian Davis Cup player Asboth 6—1, 6—4, 12—10. Austin showed to be badly in need of match practice Asboth led 7—6 and 10—9 in the third set. American Riggs who is a favourite with Austin to win the title eliminated the Indian Dhamija 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Shayes beat Nicolaides (Greek Cambridge Blue) 2—6, 6—2, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Riggs who qualified in one of the sectional competitions had the distinction of playing centre court against the second seeded player The American played with the Indian only taking off his sweater for the final game. Riggs with his highkicking service and deep forehand driving dominated the match made the Indian run from side to side. Indeed the American's clever manoeuvring had the Indian often running the wrong way.

Tloczynski, Polish Davis Cup player beat Savara 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

Tloczynski was more experienced and was driving hard with which the Indian was unable to cope. The match was played at a fast pace. There were few rallies, each going out for winning shots. Dhamija is a Cambridge Blue.

GHAUS BEATS TAILOR

Ghaus Mahomed beat Taylor 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

The Indian never had the slightest difficulty and showed exceptional quickness and fitness. A feature of the match was Ghaus's fast service with which he scored innumerable aces.

Lyttleton Rogers beat Ahmed 6—3, 9—7, 10—8. Ahmed put up a stern fight. He led 3—1 in the second set and was at set point 5—3 in third, both of which he might have won with a little luck. Ahmed volleyed exceptionally well and fully extended the Irish International.

Pfaff beat Bose 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 1—6, 6—2. The Indian gave an excellent performance against the Swiss Davis Cup player considering that the weather conditions were against him. With a chilly wind blowing. Bose was forced to wear a sweater most of the match. Both were erratic but the Indian often had his opponent in trouble with cleverly placed shots but found it difficult to pick up low shots.—Reuter

SKIES WITH LEADEN CLOUDS, BUT NO TRACE OF RAIN!

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The monsoon appears to have started playing the truant once again. Even the slight drizzles or rather mizzles that brought so much relief from the oppressive summer heat have done the bunk, and, every hour of the day is spent with shirts soaked with perspiration.

The nights are worse. Sweltering heat is responsible for sleepless nights spent by the disturbed slumberer tossing about in the bed

The weather experts had told the despairing folks of the city that this week would be blessed with plentiful showers. No such luck! The expected rain has not materialised and as a consolation, only the skies are overcast with leaden clouds.

A cool shower at least once in 24 hours would have caused immense relief, but, it looks as though the summer Gods need more to appease them than the wishful prayers of Bombay's citizens. Only, when their wrath abates will they endow the city with the joy of the monsoon that is ever-so-much craved, by the heat-tortured populace of this great burg.

QUIT ORDER ON SOCIALIST

CHAMBA, June 27.

The situation in the Chamba State is taking a turn for the worse.

Mr. Ramchandra, a Socialist worker of Lahore, who arrived here on June 25, was detained by the police for half an hour and then allowed to enter the city.

He held consultation with the local workers. A large number of villagers approached him and enumerated their grievances to him.

Mr. Ramchandra applied to the Council of Administration this morning for permission to interview Sheikh Ghulam Nabi in Jail, but was served with an order to quit the State immediately.—United Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours —.010 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.5 degrees 3.3 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.2 degrees 4.1 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 124 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 4.48 inches
Total rainfall during the year 4.49 inches

SCHOOL MISTRESS DEFIES ORDERS

Support Of Local School Committee: Chaklasi Incident

NARSANDA, June 26

The Administrative Officer of the Kaira District School Board Mr Dadabhai Amin had given transfer orders from Chaklasi to Dakor to the Head Mistress of Chaklasi Girls' School Shrimati Hiraben However she refused to give charge of the School under protest thereupon the Chairman of the Kaira District School Board ordered her to give over the charge of the School to the Head Master of the Chaklasi Boy's School in the presence of the Local School Committee. The transfer being improper in its opinion the School Committee refused to take charge from her. The School Committee has wired to Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Educational Minister to see that justice is being done to the School Mistress.

AIR-UNIVERSITY FOR ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, June 27

Considerable progress has been made regarding the establishment of an Air-University at Allahabad A large number of Indian Princes, ministers, educationists and public have extended their patronage and support to the University.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya who has returned to Allahabad proposes to stay here for a month to complete the rest of the preliminary work in connection with the establishment of the university. He expects that within the next four months it will be possible to start the training of the first batch of students which will be forty — United Press.

ROAD WITH A PAUNCH!

Motorists in Bombay will be delighted to learn that the authorities are doing away with the corpulence of Waudby Road by reducing the excessive camber which adds to drivers' difficulties today, while the authorities deserve congratulation on their action it is to be hoped that this slimming treatment will be extended to other localities also.

The Cemorandum on the Lay-Out and construction of Roads issued by the British Ministry of Transport states that "excessive camber tends to the uneconomic use of the highway, induces drivers to keep near the crown of the road, and may be a source of danger. A cross fall which is excessive increases the tendency to skidding. The appropriate fall of the finished surface from the crown of the road, to the channel suitable for close-jointed stone setties, asphalt, and concrete, is 1 in 48, and for ordinary stone setts, tarmacadam and grouted surfacings 1 in 40. But superelevation and local conditions may necessitate a departure from these cross falls."—"Traffic News."

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OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-6-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index rror at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 12, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 10, 1358
Parsi: Deh 28, 1308
Hightide: 10-08 21-41
Lowtide: 3-14 16-09
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 29m

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. R. D. Bharadwaj will deliver a lecture on "A. I. C. C. Session" today (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Ramnarain Ruia College Hall, Matunga.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE OF BOMBAY

A lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. when Father Yoon O.C. will speak in French on the following subject: "Sur les cotes du Groenland avec les Pecheurs Bretons."
Cinema Films will be shown.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MINERVA—"One Fatal Night" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"May Time" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sant Tukaram" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR —"Wuthering Heights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Trouble Brewing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Let Us Live' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Oklahoma Kid" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
DIAMOND—"Thunder" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI

Under the auspices of 'B' Ward District Congress Committee, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Sardul Singh, Sjt. Jaiprakash Narain, Acharya Narendra Deo, Sjt. K. F. Nariman and other prominent leaders will speak on "Present Political Situation", to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Shree Cutchi Lohana Mahajanwadi, Dariyasthan Galli.

SUBHAS TO ADDRESS TENANTS

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will attend a public meeting of the tenants of Koliwadi, at Koliwadi, Fanaswadi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. Loud speakers are arranged and special arrangement for ladies is made.

"GANDHIJI'S NEW TECHNIQUE"

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and Muslim Students' Association, Sjt. Sajjad Zaheer will deliver a public lecture on "Gandhiji's New Technique" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Hall, Chowpatty.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA THOZHILALI SEVA SANGHAM

There will be a public meeting of Malayalees to-day (Wednesday) at the People's Jinnah Hall at 9 p.m. to protest against the repatriation of Indian workers in Ceylon. Messrs. C. K. Kunhiraman, President, Ceylon Malayali Mahajana Sabha, Muhamed Abdur Rehman, President, Kerala P. C. C., and E. M. Sankaran Nambudripad will address.

UNEMPLOYED MUSLIMS REGISTRATION OFFICE

The Hon. Secretary writes:
We have been informed from many quarters that certain interested parties are collecting funds in the name of the above Institution from our well-wishers. This is to make it clear that no funds are being collected by the said Institution and if any donation is to be given the same may please be forwarded to the Hon. Secretaries at Ismail Building, Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

In the report of the annual general meeting of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., that was held on 22nd instant and which was published in our issue of the 24th instant, it was stated that Mr. B. N. Karanjia presided over the said meeting. This is a mistake. Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw, Kt., presided over the meeting.

B. E. S. T. APPRENTICES' LECTURE

Mr. A. B. Stanley will give a talk on "Substation Design" to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. in the Conference Hall of Electric House, Bombay. The lecture is open to engineers and others interested in the subject.

LOKHAND BAZAR KAMGAR UNION

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Lokhand Bazar Kamgar Union on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. K. S. Daundkar. Speeches were made by Mr. K. V. Vichare, Dr. Bhonsale and others.

THE KALYANCHAND NAVALCHAND JAVERI JAIN PRIZE

A prize of Rs. 35 will be awarded to a Jain student, who secures the highest number of marks, amongst the applicant Jain students, in the last Matriculation Examination, Bombay University, and who intends to study further.

Candidates for the above prize are required to send their applications before July 31, stating their total marks, seat numbers and other relevant particulars to the Secretary, The K. N. Javeri Jain Prize, 134, Khara Kuva, Bombay.

SOMVANSHI HITKARI SAMAJ

A correspondent writes:
A gathering for the distribution of book money to the extent of Rs. 132 to 21 students of the Mahar community, reading in upper-primary schools was held at Tadwadi, Mazagaon on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Sjt. Harkisondas L. Jhaveri, the Hon. Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay.
The gathering was attended by a large number of students and their parents.

SANGIT SABHA

Under the auspices of the Sangit-Sabha, Mr. V. V. Bhandarkar will speak on "Our Reading" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

INDIAN OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION

Satyamurti's Appeal To Ceylon Govt.

Mr. C. L. Patel, Hon. Secretary, Indian Overseas Central Association, New Delhi, writes:—
The meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Overseas Central Association, New Delhi proposed to be held in Bombay on Tuesday had to be adjourned owing to the prolongation of the A.I.C.C. meetings.
Mr. S. Satyamurthi, President of the Indian Overseas Central Association has issued the following press statement prior to his departure to Madras.
I am glad that A.I.C.C. has passed the resolution on the question of Indians in Ceylon. I appeal to the Ceylon Government to stay their hands in respect of the repatriation of Indian daily paid employees, pending the result of the negotiations between the Ceylon Government and Pandit Jawaharlal. I also hope that the Government of India will expedite the Indo-Ceylon Trade talks and include therein, the question of the position of Indians in Ceylon.
In respect of the position of Indians in Belgian Congo, the Association will consider the matter shortly and most probably send a representative to the Belgian Congo to study the situation on the spot and to report.

"YOU'RE A SWEETHEART"

Change Of Programme At Bandra Talkies

From to-day (Wednesday) Bandra Talkies will revive Universal's musical comedy "You're A Sweetheart" starring the glamorous, enchanting Alice Faye with George Murphy.
The story reveals the excitement of an eccentric oil man's love for a beautiful blonde actress. Determined that she shall act only for him, the mysterious millionaire from Oklahoma buys up all seats for the first week of her new musical show—sits alone in the empty theatre while first-nighters, critics and newshawks clamor at the door.
The film is full of music and has several new dances.

Cosmopolitan Youth League Variety Show

(From A Correspondent).
A variety programme of music and art was arranged under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Youth League, Bombay, on Sunday last at the Hirabag Hall. Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi was in the chair. Amongst the prominent guests was Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar.
After the welcome song, Sjt. Amritlal Katwala, Secretary of the League, explained the aims and objects of the League in which he emphasised literacy campaign, prohibition, removal of untouchability, music and art display as the chief items. Then Kumari Suniti Kaushik, aged 7, gave a series of Kathak and Gopi dances. Messrs. Shantilal Shah, Nalinikumar Chatterji, Sayyid Noor, Pandurang Dikshit, Mehboob and Shyam Sunder entertained the audience with the items of prohibition, etc.
Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar spoke on the spread of Hindustani and its importance.
Mr. Brelvi in his presidential speech welcomed the aims and objects of the League and congratulated the latter on the efforts made by it to encourage music and other forms of art. Few things, he said, united men so much as devotion to music which was the best antidote against communal poison.
Mr. Amritlal presented Kumari Suniti Kaushik a silver flower pot and a medal.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered packet mails and superscribed registered and unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Oldenbarnevelt' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 1st July and 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 2nd July respectively.
As the Fast Gulf mail steamer s. s. 'Varsova' is now due to sail on 29-6-39 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. 'Strathallan' which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 29-6-39 at 1 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.
Unregistered correspondence upto 1 p. m. on 29-6-39.
Registered correspondence upto 12-30 p.m on 29-6-39.
Parcels correspondence upto 10 a. m. on 29-6-39.
The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G. P. O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

His Grace Dr. T. D. Roberts S. J., Archbishop of Bombay who has pledged himself 'not' to use his permit to use a certain prescribed quantity of liquor, on account of his strong conviction that "a temperance campaign was indeed needed.'

DISPUTE OVER POST-DATED CHEQUE

Injunction Refused In High Court Suit

The notice of motion taken out by Madhubhai Amthalal Gandhi came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court.
By this motion the plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Dhannasingh Atmasingh, a firm, from proceeding with a criminal complaint filed by them against him at Amritsar, in respect of a cheque of Rs. 350, pending the final disposal of this suit.
The plaintiff stated that in March 1938, Mr. Attarsingh, a partner of the defendant firm, induced him to have dealings in cotton with the firm on the representation that the firm was a member of the East India Cotton Association. About a month later, the plaintiff came to know that the defendants were not members of the Association. He, therefore, repudiated their claim for Rs. 3,000 in respect of the transactions. Realising that they could not legally recover the amount, it was alleged, the defendants filed false and malicious complaints against him at Amritsar with a view to coerce him.
With a view to escape such harassment, the plaintiff gave a post-dated cheque to the defendants on the assurance of Mr. Attarsingh that he would not be harassed in future. But subsequently, the plaintiff learnt that on a complaint by the defendants at Amritsar, a warrant of arrest had been issued against him. He, therefore, stopped payment of the cheque.
As defendants could not take any steps to recover the amount of the cheque, it was alleged, they took criminal proceedings at Amritsar, which were false and malicious.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants denied that they were not members of the E. I. C. Association. They stated that the suit was filed "mala fide" to circumvent the criminal proceedings. They denied that with a view to coerce the plaintiff, they had taken any criminal proceedings at Amritsar or anywhere else. The only complaint was in respect of the cheque for Rs. 350.
A point of jurisdiction having been raised on behalf of the defendants, it was pointed out by the plaintiff's counsel that a court of equity had jurisdiction in a proper case to restrain criminal proceedings which tended to impair a party's property rights.
After hearing arguments on both sides, his lordship dismissed the notice of motion.

SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTE

Raja Of Salempore Appeals For Unity

LUCKNOW, June 26

"To my mind, the Muslims, if they are to retain their place as a strong minority in India, have to stand on their own legs and they cannot do so, as long as they are hopelessly divided. Every true Muslim must leave no stone unturned for bringing about an immediate settlement between the Shias and Sunnis," says the Raja of Salempore in the course of a statement on the Shia-Sunni dispute.
He adds:—
"This settlement cannot be expected to come from a third party which has a political axe to grind. If the Shias and Sunnis remember that they are Muslims first and Muslims last, the dispute will end of its own accord.
"My appeal, therefore, is to the Muslims to respond to the great spirit of our Holy Prophet and to bury the hatchet."—United Press.

WOMEN SUPPORT TOTAL PROHIBITION

If Fair Sex Co-operates Half The Difficulties Of Government Will End, Says Mrs. Munshi

A LARGELY ATTENDED MEETING OF THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY WAS HELD ON TUESDAY AT MADHAV BAUG, TO EXPRESS THEIR UNQUALIFIED AND WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT FOR BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF TOTAL PROHIBITION.

In the unavoidable absence of Babu Rajendra Prasad, who was to preside over the meeting, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was voted to the chair.

In Women's Interest

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, requesting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to take the chair, observed that it was in the interest of women to make Prohibition successful. If women co-operated with Government, half the difficulties in the way of prohibition would vanish.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of her speech observed that there was not a single community in Bombay, which was opposed to the principle of Prohibition, whatever might be the differences over the way in which the policy was sought to be given effect to.
The Parsi community, she said, had been carrying on agitation against the introduction of Prohibition in the City. It was unfortunate that a few hundreds of them engaged in the liquor traffic, would have to bear considerable economic losses and undergo hardships, as a result of the operation of Government's policy of total Prohibition. But it should be remembered by them that the reform about which the Congress was so keen, was in the best interest of the toiling millions of this country. She gave an assurance that Bombay Government would strive its best to combat unemployment, created by Prohibition.
She made an appeal to the workers and supporters of the cause not to regard anti-Prohibitionists as their enemies, but try to win them over to their side by persuasion, sweet reasonableness and friendly feeling
She finally appealed to women to co-operate whole-heartedly with Government so as to ensure the success of the great experiment.

DEADLY VICE

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Mayor of Karachi, speaking next said that everyone admitted the evil effect of alcoholism. But anti-Prohibitionists protested why other vices such as sutta-betting, widespread in the city, were not sought to be eradicated side by side with the alcoholic drink and why liquor was singled out for the first blow. The reason, the speaker replied, for bringing in prohibition of liquor, was that alcoholism was a more deadly vice, that ruins a man physically, mentally and morally.
The revenue derived from the sale of intoxicants, the speaker proceeded, was a sort of monstrous tax, taken from the poor, who were addicted to drinking and hence was tainted and morally indefensible. It was a matter for gratification and congratulation that the citizens of Bombay by supporting Prohibition, refused to accept this revenue derived from the moral and physical ruin of the poor.
The Government of Bombay showed a rare courage in their determination to introduce Prohibition, in a city where there were obviously many difficulties to face. The British rule in India allowed this immoral liquor traffic to flourish for two centuries. Now that the Congress had come into power, it was its paramount duty to disinfect our social life.

BENEFIT TO WORKERS

The speaker then described the condition of workers, steeped in the evil of drunkenness and remarked due to Prohibition, workers would be in a position to effect a saving, which might be spent on themselves and their families.

APPEAL TO PARSIS

He agreed that some people would suffer owing to the introduction of Prohibition. But, he asked, how could there be furtherance of national welfare without sacrifice? He appealed to the Parsis to bear with courage and fortitude, the hardships caused by Prohibition in the larger interest of the country.
He also requested them not to do anything to discredit the Congress Government which was a national government, although they might criticise its policy in a legitimate manner.
He countered the rumour that Prohibition was meant as a threat and that it would not be enforced at present. He emphatically asserted that from August 1, Prohibition would come to stay.
Appealing to women for co-operation, he concluded: "If the Congress Government failed in the task, it will be a stigma on the fair name of Bombay."

WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale moved a resolution declaring wholehearted support of the women of Bombay to Government's policy of total prohibition.
Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Smt. Babiben Mulji and others also spoke.

Slovak-Moravia Border Closed

Czechs Shut Out Of Holiday Resorts: Banditry And Pillage Rampant

BRATISLAVA, (By Air Mail).
German Consular authorities here have announced the temporary closing of the frontier between Slovakia and Moravia to travellers from either direction. Only in the most urgent cases will they grant permission to pass.

This shutting out of the Czechs from Slovakia's holiday resorts is causing much distress in those parts of the country which depend for their subsistence almost entirely on the tourist. Slovak delegations to Berlin and Vienna have returned empty-handed.

As a result there is much unrest, intensified by the shortage of goods. At several places in the Vah Valley shots have been exchanged between Hlinka Guards and German soldiers. Mass arrests for the distribution of illegal pamphlets continue. The country is rapidly relapsing into a condition in which banditry and pillage are the order of the day.

A short reply to British and French press reports about Slovakia's future is given in a "communique" issued by the official Slovak Press Agency. "We are greatly surprised by the anxieties of Britain and France about our country and its future," the agency states. "Quite suddenly they seem to have realised that in Central Europe there is an independent Slovakia occupying an important position.
"Our independence is no concern of theirs. It is guaranteed by a more powerful protector—the German Reich. We want no protection from those who have so far betrayed all their proteges."—United Press.

Strike In Madras Press

Demonstration Before Office Of "Indian Express"

MADRAS, June 27.
About 100 workers of three dailies of the city viz. "Indian Express," "Dinamani" and "Andhra Prabha" under the same management went on strike this morning as a protest against the dismissal by the management of three workers for alleged indiscipline.
They are staging demonstrations in front of the offices of the papers and picketing the gates, preventing the loyal workers from going to work. About 30 strikers have been arrested so far for picketing.
A posse of police is on the scene for preventing a breach of the peace, and dissuading the strikers from obstructing the loyal workers to go to work.
It appears the workers presented a schedule of their grievances to the management a few days back, including the demand for the reinstatement of the dismissed workers. The management felt that their action in dismissing the workers was justified and with the consent of the Workers' Union approached the Labour Commissioner and the Minister for Labour and Industries for arbitration.
Pending the completion of the arbitration, the workers, it is stated, went on strike suddenly this morning without giving any notice to the management.—United Press.

PRESS STRIKERS CONVICTED

MADRAS, June 27.
Out of 39 strikers who were arrested so far following the strike in the offices of the "Indian Express", "Dinamani", and "Andhra Prabha", two were convicted today and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5 in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment each, and also to execute a personal bond of Rs. 20 each to keep peace for a period of six months. They were charged under Sections 71 (19) and 341 I.P.C. for using abusive language and wrongful restraint and unlawful assembly.

Both accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The remaining 37 strikers will, on their refusal to furnish security, be remanded to custody till to-morrow.

STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED

Mr. A. S. K. Aiyengar, General Secretary of the Madras Press Labour Union, who is conducting the strike in the "Indian Express" Press, was arrested by the Assistant Commissioner of Police this evening at the premises of the Congress Socialist Party Office under Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code.—United Press.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Monsoon Adult Education Classes will begin on July 3rd. Enrolment takes place at the office of the Association, Cama Institute Building, Esat Museum, Bombay.

Commended by

RAJENDRA BABU

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1939

UNMERITED CRITICISM

The Congress Working Committee's resolutions on unauthorised Satyagraha against Provincial Governments by individual Congressmen and on interference by Provincial Congress Committees with local Congress Ministries were subjected to unmerited criticism at Monday's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The former resolution, which was most vehemently opposed by the Leftists in general,—Pandit Jawaharlal did not oppose it—only required that "no Congressman may offer or organise any form of Satyagraha in the Administrative Provinces of India without the previous sanction of the Provincial Congress Committee concerned." Obviously, the resolution did not apply to the States, where there are no civil liberties and any real constitutional government and it was understood that in practice it would apply only to Congress Governments, on the wholesome principle that a Congressman should not needlessly embarrass a Congress Government. The resolution might well have been passed as soon as Congress accepted office. But the Working Committee presumably hoped that it would be unnecessary to do so. As the Satyagraha of a single Congressman may drag in many more into it and in any case creates internal strife in the Congress and thus weakens it, the Working Committee rightly forbids such a course without the permission of the local Congress Committee.

Help Ministers

The question then arises how a Provincial Congress Committee should deal with a real or alleged grievance against the local Congress Government. Here comes in the second resolution of the Working Committee. Its operative part states: "In administrative matters the P.C.C. should not interfere with the discretion of the ministry but it is always open to the executive of the P.C.C. to draw the attention of the Government privately to any particular abuse or difficulty. In matters of policy if there is a difference between the ministry and the P.C.C. reference should be made to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. Public discussion in such matters should be avoided." The wisdom of the procedure recommended, which, of course, does not preclude public discussion of policies and programmes of Ministries, is self-evident. Unless there is perfect co-operation between the Congress Ministry, the Congress Party and the Provincial Congress Committee concerned, needless misunderstandings are bound to arise and to compromise the prestige and influence of the Congress as a whole. Individual grievances, if they are legitimate, should not be prejudiced through a wrong procedure. If satisfaction is not obtained by the procedure suggested, there is always an appeal to the Parliamentary Board or the Working Committee. As Congress Cabinets have to discharge tremendously heavy responsibilities they should be given all necessary co-operation. It is most unfair to throw needless difficulties in their way.

Urban And Rural Constituencies

Equally unmerited was the criticism levelled at the Working Committee's amendment to the Congress Constitution regarding the number of delegates to be elected by each district. At present the number is determined both by the population of a province (including that of the States in it) and the number of primary members enlisted, there being a slight difference between urban and rural constituencies in the matter. Under the new rule this difference is removed in response to demands from many quarters but otherwise the principle of the rule remains the same, except that the distribution of the seats over a whole province is made more equitable. Unable to find a real flaw in the new rule most of its critics condemned it by attributing unworthy motives to its framers. It may be noted that Pandit Jawaharlal had accepted the principle of removing the differences between urban and rural constituencies. And, on the whole, he did not oppose the new rule, though he said it was not worded well enough. Much of the ambiguity in it was removed by the use of the word "district" in place of "constituency," as suggested by the President. And the House had no difficulty in adopting it despite the misleading and unfair criticism by some of the Leftists.

Digboi And Foreigners

One of the resolutions passed unanimously by the A. I. C. C. relates to the strike situation in Digboi. It is a reasoned plea for conciliation without at the same time leaving any doubt as to what the Committee regards as its duty which it must discharge. The resolution constitutes an exposition of the *raison d'etre* of any Government conscious of the duty with which it is fundamentally charged, namely, the protection of the interests of all as they should be protected. Dr. B. C. Roy reveals the full history of the dispute and clearly proves where the fault lies. There is, in view of the facts related by Dr. Roy, only one honourable and fair way out of the impasse. That has been willingly offered to the employers by the Congress. Nothing will be more welcome than the acceptance by the employers of that settlement. But if they persist in their obstinacy and recalcitrance the Congress has made its future attitude quite clear.

The owners will naturally not like the course offered to them, because, for them, it is something new to be called upon to recognise the rights and interests of workers and of the country in which they have been earning their high dividends for so long. In fact they are profoundly critical of the Assam Government already. As Dr. Roy said "at present the British and other foreign concerns in India, especially in Congress provinces, felt that their liberties had been curtailed and that they were not getting the same rights as before the Congress came into power." What has caused this feeling is illuminatingly explained by an incident in the Digboi dispute as related by Dr. Roy: "Soon after the strike broke out, the Oil Company expected the Assam Government to render them such assistance as to end the strike and also to recruit fresh labour."

Hitherto "Europeans-in-India" had regarded—and they were, naturally, not at all wrong—Government as existing primarily and mainly to serve them and to act as their agents. From this point of view their "liberties" and "rights" have certainly been curtailed. There are certain "liberties" and "rights"—the liberties and rights of slave-owners and exploiters—which are a thing of the past and they have been replaced—very belatedly and still only incompletely—by the rights and liberties of workers and of the people of this country. From this point of view the resolution of the A. I. C. C. is timely. It clears up certain misapprehensions as also certain complacent illusions. It is an assurance that there is no intention to *roo* foreigners of their legitimate and just rights but, at the same time, there is every intention to protect and further the interests of Indians. The Congress has declared its attitude and its policy in unmistakable terms "Europeans in India" would be well advised to try to understand and radically to revise their conception of rights and privileges.

Our European Letter

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, June 17.

Last week, I had occasion to report of a greatly strained state remaining in Europe, despite certain circumstances fitted to warrant estimates of an improvement in the situation, and also to indicate the possibility of the strain gaining an intensification. As factors lending weight to these views, stood prominently, the increasing of internal rigidity in Germany with the close and continued concentration to armament expansion plans and the attitude still sustained in important Nazi circles of being able to gain new concessions—bring off a new coup of the Munich character. Hopes of new concessions being gained remained—as indeed they remain—greatly linked with calculations of Britain assuming or preserving an attitude helpful to this course. Actually, during the last few days, the tension has in ways greatly gained. The decision of Tokio to adopt a firm course in relation to Tientsin is both a reflection and a result of this. And perhaps it is not wrong to state, that Berlin's reckonings of a British attitude have not remained unfounded. Particularly as touching some groups considered as carrying much weight with Chamberlain and certain other members of the British Cabinet. Even a paper like "L'Ordre" of Paris, greatly associated with the name of Pertinax and generally very cautious in comments, has newly been making somewhat pointed reference to London retaining a halt, fitted to lend encouragement to Berlin in the pursuit of an aggressive course with hopes linked of securing concessions.

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The last two weeks specially, strenuous efforts have been directed by Rome and Berlin to draw Madrid closer to the Rome-Berlin Axis. There have been discussions in Rome between the Italian Foreign Secretary and the Spanish Minister for Interior and in Berlin between important German officials and some high officers of the Spanish Army. The London press generally has been inclined to adopt the view, at any rate, present the opinion, of the German-Italian efforts towards drawing Spain nearer to them as not likely to prove very satisfactory or effective. The important Swiss daily "National Zeitung" of Basel in a leading article devoted to the topic, keenly doubts the validity of such an estimate being upheld. It refers in connection to the tendency to attribute a lack of firmness to the understanding between Mussolini and Hitler and states that a similar misgiving about a firm settlement between the Axis Powers and General Franco might come to receive in a shorter time, a correction. In Paris also there has been an inclination to take for granted too easily Spain keeping away from the Rome-Berlin Axis. But a more critical view is now held and a closer estimate kept about the chance of Spain under conditions being drawn near to the Rome-Berlin Axis. Newly French opinion generally has also been more positive on the issue of an agreement with Russia and the Western Powers and France is understood to have been exerting for a speedy and successful conclusion of the Anglo-Russian negotiations. Paris, it would appear, has indicated to London that Anglo-Russian negotiations not taking such a turn might well have the consequence of Hitler getting to a course involving a clash. According to one source, information of the nature relating to a German course reached Paris from certain important quarters in Berlin not favourable disposed to such a path and apprehensive of its consequences to Germany. There is anyway no mistaking Germany which has obtained a dominant position in the Rome-Berlin Axis devoting closer and more practical care, though as an alternate, to an assertive course. As some important French papers have it, this view has newly been communicated to London also by Sir Nevile Henderson the British Ambassador in Berlin.

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During the last few days, Germany has been concentrating more closely on increasing holds in South-Eastern Europe. The principal immediate purpose desired to be promoted by this is, increasing of scope for extension of pressure on Poland. At the same time, the idea is well retained also to advance a drive against Rumania. Moves are kept to isolate Jugoslavia from Rumania and to cast a pressure on Rumania through Hungary. In regard to the former Czechoslovakia, German policy is seen as developing well and rapidly along a course, the end of which is likely to be a virtual annexation of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. In Bohemia and Moravia the resistance of the Czechs has been increasing and widening. German authorities have been very closely extending the rigidity of their rule over the Czechs. The measures adopted in the town of Kladnow near to Prague is very typical of this. There, following a German police official being shot, round ten per cent of the total population has been arrested and a state of severe control set up. The Gestapo-German Secret Police has been greatly augmented in numbers, not only in Bohemia and Moravia, but newly also in Slovakia. Feeling against the German administration imposed by force upon them has increased among the Czechs and a restiveness has been tending to rise also among the Slovaks. In the Czech town of Nachod where a Czech policeman was shot down, the mother of the deceased declined to accept a big sum of money offered by the German "Protector" Neurath. She is reported to have received a considerably smaller amount raised by a popular collection. Gestapo forces along the frontier regions have been reinforced with instructions to employ sharp and severe measures, as many Czechs and more recently also Slovaks have been making great efforts to get out of the country. These signs of restiveness and resistance along with Berlin's considerations of extension of an expansionist drive, are viewed as leading Germany to concentrate on a closer attachment of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia to the Reich. Troops have been hurried this week to many parts in these regions. In Prague several officers of the Army and the Gestapo have just arrived German troops have practically taken charge of Bratislava the Slovak capital a town of great strategic importance. Railway communications between Olomouc, Iglau and Brno have been closed to the public or civil traffic. Poland sees in these measures Germany's aim of extending pressure on her or pushing up a plan against Poland. Warsaw has just decided to speed up fortification works along the Polish-Czech and the Polish-Slovak frontiers.

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The position as it stands is complicated by the existence of certain danger points of great and some also of increasing strength. The economic position in both Italy and Germany is one of much rigour. It has been so for a while and the tightness has been gaining closely and rapidly in important directions. The conquests of these countries have brought little relief to various essential matters, in some ways, their influence has been well in the direction of adding to rigidity, though they have extended scope for pursuit of an aggressive path. All these are perhaps best stressed in the case of the German conquest of Czechoslovakia. In Italy popular opinion is critical even disturbed, over the development of a state that is held as implying the obtaining of a dominant position by Germany in the Berlin-Rome Axis. There are obviously aprehensions of Germany under the influence of an economic rigidity, estimates of losing advantages in certain technical matters though as now held and greatly calculations of some influential groups in London bringing to play an helpful influ-

(Continued on page 13, column 4.)

Frankly Speaking . . .

Premier And Russia

Mr. Chamberlain's answers in the House of Commons on the subject of Anglo-Russian negotiations suggest that the British Prime Minister is, at best, obstinately indifferent as to the desirability of removing the obstacles in the way of a settlement. He will send no Minister to Moscow—although he himself visited Rome and Berchtesgaden. He, moreover, appears to imply that it is the Soviet Government, and not he, that is responsible for a situation which, in the words of a labour leader, is "causing great satisfaction in Berlin and increasing the risk of new German aggression and general war in Europe". What the true facts are and who is really to blame can be gathered from a significant and almost angry comment by "Pertinax" who wants Mr. Chamberlain to defer his attempts at appeasement until an agreement with Russia has been concluded and "Pertinax" is by no means a Socialist or even a Radical.

A Confession

Italy has not lagged behind her Axis leader in replying to Mr. Chamberlain's and Lord Halifax's appeal for peace and reason. There has been a recrudescence of anti-British attacks in the Italian press. And what is particularly noteworthy is the fact that the British Government have actually noted it all. Mr. Chamberlain, moreover, regretted these attacks and did not at least deny that they constituted a breach of the Anglo-Italian Agreement which, of course, was reduced to a miserable scrap of paper long ago. To the suggestion that Mr Chamberlain should make a protest "as a matter of principle" the Premier, however, replied: "I would do so if I thought it would do any good." This is a valuable admission. Mr. Chamberlain realises that his protests would not produce any effect on Italy. But he ought also to realise the duties that arise out of this realisation. Italy and Germany have made it abundantly clear that theirs is not the way of peace that they have chosen the path of aggression and that the choice is final and irrevocable. That being the case Mr. Chamberlain owes it to his own disillusionment to do himself also what he expects the Russians to do, namely, to bear in mind the reaction of the delay in the establishment of Anglo-Russian Pact on the aggressors.

Rural Development

As rural development is not possible on a large scale without the active co-operation of the people, the Bombay Government have done well to entrust the work to a strong mixed Board of officials and non-officials, the latter being in a large majority. The Board is to form itself into four committees, viz., (1) Agriculture and Live Stock Committee; (2) Cottage Industries Committee; (3) Training and Propaganda Committee, and (4) Backward Areas Committee. Each Committee will include men who have already worked in its particular sphere. If the Board is adequately financed, it can be trusted to show excellent results before long. The only suggestion we would make is that a fifth Committee may be formed for rural sanitation.

Getting Ready

The latest Prohibition Bulletin published by the Bombay Prohibition Propaganda Board shows that the preliminary preparations for inaugurating prohibition in the city and suburbs are progressing most satisfactorily. 300 Volunteer organisations in the City and Suburbs of Bombay have expressed their willingness to give whole-hearted co-operation in enforcing prohibition in the City. This is apart from the various Physical Culture Institutions which have offered their co-operation and they are more than two hundred in number. Most hopeful is the enthusiastic offer of co-operation by the women of Bombay. A conference of the representatives of the various women's organisations in the City of Bombay has been convened to be held during the first week of July and it is expected to discuss and decide the manner in which the women of Bombay should help the Government in the enforcement of Prohibition. The willing co-operation of thousands in the city is at once a sound reason for beginning prohibition in the city and also a guarantee of its success.

Special News From London

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 18.

We had an Indian atmosphere at the Lords—don't mistake the place for Westminster—on Saturday, June 17.

Everybody at the headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club agreed that this year some good cricketers have come from India.

But for them, we would have a different story to tell about the doings of the M.C.C. yesterday against Cambridge.

Against good bowling, the M.C.C. cut a poor show. It would have been worse but for

C. B. Johnstone, on leave here from India, contributed 78 out of total 206.

M. Jehangir Khan, (no need to introduce him) who contributed 42 and

G. E. B. Abell, a Punjab Civil Servant, who contributed 15 and kept wicket satisfactorily.

All the three, in their 'Varsity days played for Cambridge, which they opposed on Saturday.

* * * *

South Africa is excited at the prospects of a visit from the King and Queen.

While there have been no official moves, there is some reason for believing that the visit is within the bounds of possibility. In Cape Town they are saying that since the ice has been broken by a visit to Canada and the United States, there can be no obstacles to a visit to the African Dominion.

But no one here dares to predict a Royal visit to India.

* * * *

Chamberlain's friends are circulating a story about the P.M. and M. Titulescu.

It is said that when Titulescu visited London two years ago he said to Mr. Chamberlain "You are like a negative which has been exposed but not developed."

This time, M. Titulescu reminded Mr. Chamberlain of his earlier observation. Mr. Chamberlain replied: "You were right.... But the development has now occurred. It took place on March 14 this year"—date of Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia.

* * * *

Here is another story that has been circulated for some time now in the diplomatic circles.

Sir Horace Wilson, Chamberlain's "Man Friday", "approached the B.B.C. with a request from the P. M. to introduce more "appeasement" into their German broadcasts. "We would be pleased to oblige Mr. Chamberlain", was the reply, "but we are taking our orders at present from Foreign Office. Will you make your request in writing?"

* * * *

Friends of Lord Lloyd are upset that his work as Chairman of the British Council of Cultural Relations has not been

(Continued on page 8, column 3.)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

DANZIG, June 26.

The first step has been taken in the formation of the Freikorps composed of Storm Troopers, Black Guards and Hitler Youth in Danzig.

—Reuter.

* * * *

Resolutions relating to (1) Indians in South Africa, (2) Indians in Ceylon, and (3) the Digboi Strike were passed unanimously by the A.-I.C.C.

We offer our sympathies and condolences to those Indians and particularly to the "friends" of India who hopefully discovered a disintegrating and destructive split in the Congress.

* * *

"We might be weak in organisation, we might be weak in discipline but we had seen that there was an enormous awakening among the masses and with this awakening we should go forward" —Subhas Babu.

But how do they do it? We mean how do they march the awakened mass forward without organisation and discipline?

* * * *

Referring to the communal squabbles Subhas Babu said that they had to be ended, if unity of action were to be achieved.

Having thus summarily ended the communal squabble Subhas Babu passed on or went forward to other topics.

* * * *

"There is no element of Imperial ambition on our part", so declared Mr. Winston Churchill in a recent speech.

No, you needn't register surprise and amazement, nor even oh-yeah amusement. He was referring to the problem of Nazi Germany not to that of India or Palestine.

* * * *

"No insult even", assured Mr. Churchill with categorical eloquence, "will tempt us to aggressive action".

We more than believe him. No insult even tempts "us", in fact, to protective action.

* * * *

Matters, according to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, would not be helped by sending a Minister to Moscow.

According, of course, to Mr. Chamberlain's idea of matters that matter.

* * * *

On being reminded that the delays in negotiations were causing satisfaction in Berlin and encouraging aggression, etc. Mr. Chamberlain wanted Russia to bear these risks in mind.

As for himself, he virtually confessed that he was not quite sure about them!

* * * *

Conversations with the Japanese Government lead Mr. Chamberlain to "hope the Japanese Government will be able to restrain their subordinates in Tientsin".

So, the nakedness of Britishers subjected to Japanese searches will be covered with over-zealous indiscretion of subordinates and stripped honour will be satisfied. Hurray.

* * * *

The latest report of aerial gallantry from the Russo-Jap front is that in a big battle 3 Jap aeroplanes engaged 60 "raiding" Russian 'planes and brought down 6.

If the progress that the Japs have shown recently is maintained, future Soviet "raids" will be beaten back and a number of 'planes shot without the help of aeroplanes but with only the force of field despatches.

* * * *

SHANGHAI.

"I was only pressing my pants, Sir, I've got six witnesses."

This explanation was given by a British soldier brought before his commanding officer to explain why he was driving a municipal steam-roller without authorization.

"That is the best one I've heard in a long time", said the C. O. as he dismissed the man.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Many a man who can't write has made his rupee mark in the world.

Man is made of dust, but some women expect him to be made of gold dust to supply their demands.

Women are naturally foolish because they were made to match the men.

When a woman reads a historical novel she skips the history part.

Fortune no longer knocks at a man's door. Have an electric button if you want to be in the push.

Never knock at the door of your sweetheart's home—she would prefer your entering with a ring.

ENGLAND WINS BY EIGHT WICKETS

First Test Against West Indies: Headley's Double Century

England won the First Test against West Indies by eight wickets.

W. Indies 1st Innings	***277***
England 1st Innings (for 5 wkts. declared)	***404***
W. Indies 2nd Innings	***225***
England 2nd Innings (for 2 wkts.)	***100***

LONDON, June 27.

At Lord's, on the third day of the First Test between England and the West Indies, England declared at their overnight total of 404 for five.

APPALLING START

West Indies made an appalling start when, requiring 127 runs to save an innings defeat, they went in on their second innings with Stollmeyer and Grant. Stollmeyer was caught off Copson before a run was on the board (0—1—0). The advent of Headley, however, brought steadiness to the game and second wicket partnership put on 42 runs before Bowes bowled Grant for 23. (42—2—23).

Headley was joined by Sealey and hundred of the innings was reached shortly before lunch. Five runs later Sealey was caught at the wicket off Copson for 29. (105—3).

The lunch score was 117 for three. Headley not out 54 and Weekes not out 6.

FIGHTING INNINGS

Although wickets were falling at regular intervals Headley continued to defy the bowling and was batting altogether for 230 minutes. His was really fighting innings which was devoid of any chance. He is the only man to hit two centuries in a Test at Lords. He has twice accomplished the feat against England. Headley was caught at silly mid-off by Hutton, his being seventh wicket to fall, at 200.

England team were left to get 99 runs in 110 minutes to win.

Hutton opened innings with Gimblett but this time he did not stay long Hylton bowling him at 35 for 16.

Hutton was bowled by a breakback

Gimblett left soon afterwards being bowled by a Yorker from Martindale. (39—2). Paynter and Hammond then wiped off the deficit, England winning by eight wickets.

Score

WEST INDIES (Second Innings)	
Stollmeyer, c Verity, b Copson	0
Grant, b Bowes	23
Sealey	29
Headley, c Hutton, b Wright	107
Weekes, c Wood, b Verity	16
Constantine, c Hammond, b Verity	17
Cameron, c and b Wright	0
Martindale, c Bowes, b Wright	3
Hylton, c Hardstaff, b Copson	13
Clarke, c and b Copson	0
Barrow not out	6
Extras	11
Total	225

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	19	7	44	1
Copson	16.4	2	67	4
Wright	17	0	75	3
Verity	14	4	20	2
Compton	3	0	8	0

ENGLAND (Second Innings)	
Hutton, b Hylton	16
Gimblett, b Martindale	20
Paynter (not out)	32
Hammond (not out)	30
Extras	2
(Total for 2 wickets)	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	7.7	0	51	1
Hylton	7	1	36	1
Constantine	3	0	11	0

—Reuter.

U. S. A. Fleet To Be Sent To Far Eastern Waters?

Proposal Being Discussed In Washington: Roosevelt's Despatch To Be Repeated?

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The possibility of sending the United States Fleet to Far Eastern waters "to curb aggressive tendencies" is being discussed in Washington according to a commentator in the "Washington Star."

He suggests that consideration is being given to the possibility of repeating President Theodore Roosevelt's despatch of American Fleet round the world in 1907 with special attention to Japan.

Political circles do not comment on the suggestion though during past periods of tension in the Far East the possibility of moving the fleet to Hawaii or Manila were discussed in naval circles. Well-informed circles declare that the administration's paramount concern at the moment is to amend the Neutrality Statute and the Government therefore hope to avoid action which might prejudice the amendments and their passage. Nevertheless anyone would be ill-advised to try to take advantage of America's seeming occupation with domestic legislation.—Reuter.

FAR EASTERN SITUATION

U. S. Representatives Exchange Views With British Govt.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Mr. Cordell Hull, asked at a Press Conference whether the United States was considering taking action on broader lines in the Far-East, replied he had nothing in mind in that connection.

American representatives in London are conferring with British Government with which they are constantly exchanging information.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR CONSERVATISM

NEW YORK, June 27.

Only a Conservative buying policy is warranted in most markets, in view of the immediate and distant business outlook, says the National Association of Purchasing Agents.—Reuter's Special.

Drastically Altered Money Bill Passed

President's Power To Devalue Dollar To End

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Senate passed an amendment to the Money Bill to increase the price of newly mined silver to 77.4 cents an ounce by allowing Treasury only 40 per cent of Seignorage on purchases of domestic silver.

DEVALUATION OF DOLLAR

The Senate by 47 votes to 31 voted in favour of allowing the President's power to devalue the dollar to expire on June 30.

The vote was on an amendment by Senator Adams for lifting the controversial devaluation provision from the Monetary Bill which includes the extension of the stabilisation fund.

The Senate eventually passed the Monetary Bill in a drastically altered form. The Bill now goes before a conference of both Houses in an attempt to reach a compromise.

STABILISATION FUND

The Senate passed the legislation continuing the operation of Government's 2,000 million dollars stabilisation fund after rejecting by 45 votes to 19 the amendment to reduce the fund to 500 million dollars and put the balance into Treasury's general fund for circulation.—Reuter.

NO NEW TRADE AGREEMENT

CANBERRA, June 27.

Australia and Japan are not entering into a new trade agreement to replace the present one expiring on June 30, declared Mr. Lawson, Minister for Trade and Customs.

Japan, however, has given a voluntary undertaking to grant Australia two-thirds of her total wool imports and to maintain the same control on exports of piecegoods to Australia as has operated since January 1937.—Reuter.

Albert Canal Bank Burst Mystery

No Reason Can Be Given For Dykes Giving Away: Vast Areas Flooded

BRUSSELS, June 27.

Ten people are believed to have been killed when the banks of the Albert Canal broke in a number of places near Hasselt.

The water pouring in through the breaches spread over a two mile area.

Police and other rescue workers are making frantic efforts to save cattle from the rapidly spreading flood water. Considerable damage has been done to houses near the banks which at one point have given way for a length of 500 yards.

WATER EXHIBITION.

The International Water Exhibition is now being held in Liege to mark the completion of a major part of the work on the canal, which when finished will allow 2,000 ton vessels go to Antwerp to Liege.

The Chief Engineer for Public Works in the Hasselt Region it is now established, was the only person to lose his life in the floods. Others, who were first feared to be drowned, have succeeded in escaping. Water still is pouring from the canal.

Complete mystery surrounds the bursting of the banks of the new £15,000,000 Albert Canal which was to have been opened by King Leopold in July.

Water from the canal this morning covered an area of 250 acres at Hasselt and is now flowing along the Demer Valley. A bridge over the Demer at the entrance to Hasselt has cracked and has been closed to traffic and pedestrians.

The fact that only one person lost his life, namely, a Russian engineer in charge of the construction of the Canal is probably due to the district being thinly populated.

No reason can be given for the dykes giving way way as they 60 yards wide at the base and thirty at the top.—Reuter.

SYRIAN PROTEST TO FRANCE

DAMASCUS, June 27.

The President of the Syrian Chamber has sent a note to the French High Commissioner again protesting against the transference of the Sanjak of Alexandretta to Turkey.

The note reserves all Syria's rights in the matter.—Reuter.

BERLIN'S ANTI-BRITISH FUSILLADE

BERLIN, June 26.

The vehement press chorus of encouragement to Japan and sneers at Britain in connection with Tientsin continues unabated.

The press concertedly alleges Britain's weakness, humiliation and impotence in China and Palestine and even in London where there were I. R. A. activities, furnish material for anti-British campaign which as a whole could hardly be more violent if there was war.

Typically the "Angriff" says that to-day Britain has so little respect left that she cannot lose much more.—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLODES IN LETTER-BOX

JERUSALEM, June 27.

A bomb exploded in a letter-box in an Arab house in western Jerusalem this morning and six people were injured including a boy seriously.—Reuter.

Freikorps Formed Just As Before Swallowing Sudetenland!

DANZIG, June 26.

The first step has been taken in the formation of the Freikorps composed of stormtroopers, blackguards and Hitler Youth in Danzig.

It will be modelled on the same lines as the Freikorps which operated in Sudetenland before its annexation. Youths aged between 16 and 20 have been conscripted and sent to East Prussia and other parts of Germany for a fortnight's intensive training. Every effort is being made to preserve absolute secrecy of their whereabouts, but it is expected that the boys will return on July 1 when about 16 barracks which are now being constructed in the Free State should be ready for them.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS TO SPAIN.

"Private telegrams in plain language only are accepted for Spain and Spanish possessions of Morocco Protectorate. Telegrams in code or cypher will not be accepted."

DEMOCRACY AND PRESS

Canadian Premier On Power Of Fourth Estate

LONDON, June 26.

Speaking at the annual Conference of the Empire Press Union, Sir Kingsley Wood revealed that with regard to volunteer reserve training facilities overseas, it was proposed as a first step to form centres for training pilots in Middle East, including Egypt, Kenya and Southern Rhodesia and in the Far East, including Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Ceylon. The possibility of establishing volunteer reserve training facilities in West Africa, Malta and Channel Isles was now being examined.

Major Astor presided.

The day's proceedings were largely devoted to a discussion of relations between the Government and the Press, the most interesting contribution to it being the address from the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Bennett, who said that the power of the Press to mould public opinion to-day was greater than ever and in the co-operation between the two great forces,—Parliament and Press,—lay the salvation of Democracy, but it was quite clear that the price they paid for freedom might be the exercise of intelligent restraint at the present time.

Particularly was this restraint necessary when acute propagandists in other countries were always ready to distort press comment and criticism to inflame opinion abroad against the British Empire.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

The Foreign Under Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, addressing on the Publicity Department of the Foreign Office said: "We do not aim at any factory propaganda. The word factory gives the impression of something being made up; we rather aim at a studio in which pictures of ourselves can be taken." Speaking of Government's foreign policy, Mr. Butler pointed out that in the League system there was provision of peaceful change and added: "To-day we are not against change, but we are against change by forceful methods."—Reuter.

ECONOMIC SOLUTION FOR WORLD PROBLEM

International Commerce President Call For Expert Study

COPENHAGEN, June 27.

The suggestion that six or seven leading countries of the world should each appoint a committee of economic experts to work with representatives of Governments and of business to make a thorough study of the economics of their countries from the standpoint of their needs and what they would like to obtain from other countries, was made by Mr. Thomas Watson (America), President of the International Chamber of Commerce, addressing the Tenth Congress of the Chamber which was attended by 1,500 delegates from countries, including South Africa, India and Canada. These committes, Mr. Watson continued, should estimate what they would have to contribute to other countries to the mutual advantage of all. He suggested that in collaboration with the International Chamber of Commerce, plans should then be made for adjustments that would give all countries an opportunity to share the world's resources on an agreed basis and one fair to all.—Reuter.

CONGRESS CABINET DISCUSSIONS

(Continued from page 1)

Nehru, as a case for the complete abolition of the cottage industries.

The case for the supporters of the cottage industries and Khaddar, on the other, seemed to have been put by the protagonists of that theory on the lines of the arguments put forward by Mr. Kumarappa.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi was present on the occasion.

The view held by the advocates of that theory was that the greater the number of mills, the greater would be the number of weavers, with the result that other artisans would be thrown out of employment.

It was also argued, it is stated, that a ready market in the Oriental country, held so far by the western countries was responsible for a spurt in the standard of living. The advocates of the cottage industry seemed to have focussed their attention in the course of their discussion, on the present the rapidly changing conditions of the European countries. Under such conditions, they seemed to have argued, it was unwise to effect large-scale industrialisation and a sudden disproportionate increase in the standard of living, leading to adverse consequences. That would worsen the already bad economic position of the people of India.

NO DECISION TAKEN.

No decision on the matter seems to have been taken, although emphasis was reported to have been laid on the necessity of having only cottage industries or Khaddar or cottage industries as well as large-scale industries.

WHY SUBHAS FORMED FORWARD BLOC

Two Factors That Go To Help Further Fight For Swaraj

"As an honest Congressman, and a lover of my country I had no choice but to constitute the Forward Bloc and so initiate a forward policy in the Congress. When we are in a minority our voice is like a voice in the wilderness; but the time shall come when we shall be heard, and our individuality recognised. Who will deny it to us when we are organised and strong", observed Subhas Chandra Bose at a meeting at Napoo Hall Gardens, Matunga on Tuesday evening.

Mr. K. F. Nariman spoke a few words and said that the ovations Mr. Bose had received of late were symphomatic of the revolution in men's thoughts; it was indicative of a change in political outlook.

He emphasised the need for the Forward Bloc, as the policy of surrender was becoming characteristic of the old leadership.

When Mr. Bose came to the mike, he was continuously cheered. He addressed a few words in English, and a section of the audience got restive and began to shout asking for a Hindustani speech. Calm was restored after the speaker assured them that his English speech would be followed by a Hindustani one.

Mr. Bose said that he had no words to thank the people from Punjab down to Bombay for the immense enthusiasm and cordiality they evinced. He would take this as a tribute, not to him as an individual, but to him as the representative of an idea, a revolutionary urge in the people thmselves.

The necessity for the formation of the Forward Bloc rose out of a need to initiate a forward policy in the Congress.

Gandhiji, and all orthodox Congressmen were of the opinion that the time was inopportune for a struggle. That was their honest conviction. On the other hand there were others, said Mr. Bose like himself, who sincerely thought otherwise. In such a contingency, what was one to do, queried Mr. Bose, if one had to choose between personal loyalties and love of the country. He had no choice before him but to constitute the Forward Bloc, and rally round it all the disjointed radical elements.

TWO FACTORS

Continuing Mr. Bose said, that the time was propitious from all points. England was losing power and prestige in Europe. Even Japan was treating it with insolence. What was once a world-power, the home of diplomacy and military strength, was steadily giving way before superior forces.

Coupled with the historical deterioration of Britain, was the undisputed fact of the new-acquired strength of a self-respecting renascent India. The Forward Bloc did not expect success from the weakness and embarrassment of Britain, but rather on her own unity and inherent strength.

He issued a strong appeal to all the progressive and radical elements in the country and said: "To-day, our voice is like a voice in the wilderness; but it is prophetic of the country's future; when we are organised, our voice shall be heard and our individuality taken cognisance of, for we shall not be denied."

Among others present were Messrs. Bhupendranath Sanyal, M. V Kamath, Nathalal Parekh, and Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar.

A similar function was held at Ramwadi, Kalbadivi Road, where an address was given to Mr. Bose.

Queen Mary At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, June 27.

Queen Mary was again present and saw Miss Jedzrejowska (Poland) beat Mrs. Sigart Meulemeester (Belgium) 6—3, 8—6. Other results Madame Mathieu (France) beat Miss Porkova (Bohemia) 6—4, 6—1.

Dorothy Round Little beat Miss Stewart 6—1, 8—6.

Asboth and Csikos (Hungary) beat Aschner (Hungary) and Savara 6—4, 6—4, 6—2 The Indian and his partner never appeared to have a winning chance against the better-combined Hungarians, who stormed the net and forced their opponents to the baseline.—Reuter.

AERIAL BATTLE OVER LAKE BUIRNOR

200 Soviet-Mongol 'Planes Come Into Clash: Tamsk Air Base Bombed By Japanese

TOKYO, June 27.

For forty minutes Japanese and Soviet War 'planes gave battle over Lake Buirnor. Later the Japanese Air Fleet bombed the Outer-Mongol Air Base at Tamsk about 60 miles South of Lake Buirnor.

According to an official announcement at Hsinking the battle occurred when 200 Soviet-Mongol 'planes flew over the Lake at dawn. It is claimed that 98 'planes were shot down and in the raid on Tamsk.

The Japanese say that their machines bombed and burned thirty enemy aircraft on the ground and three Japanese 'planes failed to return.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BIG AIR BATTLE

Conflicting Claims Of Soviets And Japan

LONDON: June 26.

ANOTHER BIG AIR BATTLE ON THE OUTER MONGOL FRONTIER IS REPORTED FROM TOKIO AND MOSCOW.

ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET ACCOUNT 25 OF THE 60 JAPANESE PLANES, WHICH VIOLATED THE FRONTIER, WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY 50 SOVIET MONGOLIAN PLANES, OF WHICH THREE ARE MISSING; WHILE THE JAPANESE VERSION SAYS THAT 66 RAIDING SOVIET MONGOLIAN PLANES WERE ENGAGED BY THREE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT, WHO SHOT DOWN SIX ENEMY PLANES IN HALF AN HOUR BATTLE AND THEN RETURNED SAFELY TO THE BASE. BOTH SIDES CLAIM THAT THE AIRCRAFT OF THE OTHER REMAINING IN AIR HAS BEEN DRIVEN OFF.—Reuter.

SIR PERCY NOBLE FOR HONGKONG

SINGAPORE, June 27.

At the conclusion of the Anglo-French Defence talks Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble left for Hongkong aboard the Cruiser "Kent".—Reuter.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, June 26.

Two more Malayan States have contributed to the cost of Imperial Defence: Brunei: 100,000 Straits dollars and Trengganu: 50,000 Straits dollars.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF CHAOCHOW

HONGKONG, June 27.

Japanese troops have occupied Chaochow, the Northern terminus of the Swatow-Chaochow Railway, according to a Japanese communique issued at Swatow.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CONCENTRATE ON FOOCHOW

CHUNGKING, June 27.

Concentration of eighteen Japanese warships including cruisers, destroyers and transports is reported off Foochow, where a landing is believed to be imminent. All Government offices there have evacuated inland as an attack is anticipated for some time.

There is no confirmation that the Japanese occupied Chaochow but it is known that two Japanese columns are advancing towards it.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA AND FAR EAST DEFENCE

SINGAPORE, June 27.

Mr. Colvin who lunched with Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble before the latter's departure to the Far East stated on his arrival here: "Australia is tremendously interested in the Anglo-French Defence Conference. The purpose of my visit to Singapore was to discuss with Vice-Admiral Noble the decisions reached at the Pacific Defence Conference recently held in New Zealand in relation to the Anglo-French Talks.—Reuter.

New Franco-Jap. Trade Treaty

France To Supply War Materials And Japan Tinned Fish

TOKYO, June 26.

"Urgently necessary" goods are to replace luxuries in Japan's trade with France under the new Trade Agreement signed on June 23. Japan will buy about 23,00,000 sterling's worth of iron, machinery and chemicals annually from France instead of perfume and toilet articles and wines. France will take Japanese Tinned salmon, trout, porcelain and cotton goods.—Reuter.

FORCED TO LEAVE SWATOW HARBOUR

TOKIO, June 26.

Three British steamers, which entered Swatow harbour, have been forced to leave again without discharging their cargo or disembark any passengers according to the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

JAPS TO ATTACK TWO PORTS

SHANGHAI: June 27.

The Japanese have informed the Foreign authorities that Foochow and Wenchow are about to be attacked and that both the ports will be closed from noon on June 29 and have requested that all Foreign shipping and nationals should be removed by then.

JAP REQUEST REFUSED

SHANGHAI: British authorities have refused to comply with Japanese request that all foreign ships and nationals should be withdrawn from Foochow and Winchow, stating that as these are treaty ports, British subjects have every right to use them without any restriction. The Japanese have also been told that Britain would hold them responsible for any damage to British lives and property resulting from the operations.—Reuter.

London: June 26.—Air raid precautions will occupy the London County Council when it reassembles to-morrow after recess and members will be asked to vote sums totalling £900,000.

World Achievement

The World's Fair

April 30, 1938 was the day chosen for the opening of the World's Fair at New York.

Costing £31,000,000, a cosmic ray, caught by sensitive apparatus, worked the master switch which turned on the Fair's 30 miles of lighting. Professor Albert Einstein presided at this impressive pageant of light, and as the ray made contact there were nine brilliant flashes, each equalling 18,000 ten watt lamps in strength. Then a tenth ray flashed out—as powerful as 1,000,000 ten watt lamps, and the vast area of the Fair, with its buildings full of hopes for the future, was lit up as the whole system went into effect.

Everywhere crowds of visitors were overawed by the spectacles this wonder fair had to offer. After the gates had been open seven hours, 600,000 persons had been admitted, and the New York police were glad that showers of rain helped them to control the crowds.

Bombs were fired about the fountain lake, and there were firework displays on a scale hitherto unequalled. Like a giant soap bubble of deep, translucent blue, hanging in mid-air, was the great illuminated globe of the perisphere. Though some of the buildings were not quite complete, the British Pavilion was finished and received much praise, as did the Dutch Pavilion set in a garden of 65,000 tulips.

Finland's exhibit was an architectural fantasy called "A Symphony in Wood," showing the 'aurora borealis' in coloured woods.

Organisation Of States' People

Standing Committee Of All-India Conference Drafts Constitution

A Constitution which is closely on the lines of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress was adopted by the Standing Committee of the All-India States Peoples' Conference at its meeting held on Tuesday evening.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru presided.

Besides adopting the Constitution, the meeting reviewed the position in several States.

Among those present were Mr. Siddalingiah, the Mysore representative, and Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamiah.

Points In New Constitution

The following are the essential points in the Constitution.

The object of the All-India States' People's Conference is the attainment by peaceful and legitimate means of full responsible government by the people of the States as integral parts of a free and Federal India.

CONSTITUENT PARTS.

The All-India States' People's Conference shall comprise of

States Committees, Recognised Committees, Provincial Committees, General Council, Annual Conference, and Standing Committee.

'No person shall be entitled to be on the constituent committees of the Conference if he or she is a member of any communal or other organisation, the object and programme of which involve political activities which are in the opinion of the Standing Committee in conflict with those of the Conference.'

"PROVINCES."

For the purpose of the Conference, the States are divided into the following groups to be called the Provinces of the Conference.

1. Mysore and Karnatak States,
2. Kerala and Madras States,
3. Orissa and Eastern States (including Bhutan),
4. Punjab and Frontier States (including Baluchistan),
5. Punjab Hill States (including Tehri Garhwal),
6. Kashmir and Jammu,
7. Rajputana States (including Khairpur),
8. Central India States (including Benares and Rampur),
9. Gujarat States,
10. Kathiawar States,
11. Deccan States,
12. Hyderabad.

PRAJA MANDALS.

States Committees are Praja Mandals or States People's Associations in individual States or groups of States or such bodies working for individual States or group of States from outside as are affiliated to the All-India States' People's Conference under this Constitution.

It shall be competent for the Standing Committee to recognise Praja Mandals or States People's Associations inside the States or outside which are working for the people of the States on the lines of the Conference and which are willing to work in co-operation with it. Notwithstanding the fact that they are not affiliated the recognised bodies shall be entitled to representation on the Conference and its constituent committees under the rules framed by the Standing Committee in this behalf.

DISAFFILIATION.

It shall be open to the Standing Committee of the A. I. S. P. C. to disaffiliate any such affiliated institution provided that due notice containing charges against the said association of not less than three months be given to such body of such intention to show cause why it should not be disaffiliated, and the explanation if any, furnished by the body concerned has been duly considered at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the A. I. S. P. C. after giving specific notice of the subject and circulating the explanation beforehand.

The Provincial Committee in each province shall consist of the representatives of the constituent and recognised organisations in that Province in addition to the representatives, the president and ex-presidents of the Provincial and the A. I. S. P. Conference!

The Provincial committees will be competent to frame their own rules in conformity with the spirit of this constitution. They will come into force after the approval of the Standing Committee of the Conference.'

'On failure on the part of any provincial committee to function in terms of the constitution the Standing Committee may from one to carry on the work of the Conference in that province.'

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Standing Committee will consist of 21 members including the President. Each Provincial committee will elect one member to this committee. The President of the Conference will nominate eight additional members to this committee from the members of the General Council. If any seat allotted to the Provinces remains vacant for any reason, the President of the Conference will be entitled to nominate a member of the General Council belonging to the Province concerned to the said seat.

The Committee is again meeting on Wednesday at noon to consider the political situation in the various States.

A SHORT STORY

COLLEGE HERO

BY STANLEY CORDELL.

Rufus removed his horn-rimmed glasses and began wiping them with a handkerchief.

"Dave," he said, "you shouldn't be going out to-night. You should stay home and cram for to-morrow's chemistry exam."

Dave Steuding gave a final tug to his tie. "To-morrow's chemistry exam," he grinned, "will be coped with when to-morrow comes. What's more, I'll hit it right between the eyes."

Rufus exhaled onto his glasses and began rubbing them again. He knew that Dave would pass the chemistry exam. He wouldn't hit it right between the eyes; he'd just squeak by, which, according to Dave, was satisfactory enough. For four years Dave and Rufus had been room-mates and for four years Rufus had been watching Dave barely squeak by. But Dave had been voted the most popular man in his class. He was good-looking. He got things he wanted. For two years he had been captain of the varsity football team. He had made his letter in track and basketball. Oh, Dave was a big man, all right. Rufus was proud to be his room-mate. But being a plugger he marveled how Dave got the things he wanted.

"It isn't only the chemistry exam, Dave. It's next summer after graduation. You'll have to get a job then. Jobs are scarce."

"There are plenty of jobs for the right man, son. I'll get a job. Don't you worry about me." Dave drapped his coat over his arm. He hesitated, one hand on the door knob. He was a handsome figure, a picture of self-esteem and self-assurance. "A chap like you always makes me laugh, Rufe. Pluggers. Book worms. Wait'll we get out of college. You'll wish then you hadn't wasted your time."

Rufe smiled thinly, replaced his glasses and turned back to the open book on his desk. "Perhaps," he said. "Things do happen that way in the books you read."

They were graduated in June. After commencement they parted, promising to write, to let each other know what kind of work the other was doing.

Rufe returned to his home in Philadelphia. He wasted no time hunting for a job. He wanted to get placed with a construction company. That was his line. That was what he was equipped to do. The first week he called on all the construction people who were listed on the card his Uncle Raymond had given him. They were kind, considerate and very sorry. But they had no opening.

Rufus was proud to be Dave's room-mate.

Rufe wasn't particularly disappointed. He had called on those men as much to please his uncle as anything. He had more faith in his own ability. He knew he could make himself valuable to any concern because of his knowledge. He still felt that by plugging along he'd get the kind of job he wanted.

So all during the hot summer Rufe hunted for a job. But there was none. Those few companies that had openings wanted experienced men. There were no jobs for young college graduates. Rufe was a little bewildered, because he knew he could earn his money if given a chance. He had a fund of knowledge.

Once or twice during those long months Rufe thought of Dave. Had Dave succeeded in landing a position? In spite of himself Rufe resented the thought of Dave obtaining work when he, Rufe, had failed. Dave wasn't anywhere near as well-equipped.

In September Rufe had a letter from Dave. Dave wanted him to come up to New York for a get-together. Rufe went. He was amazed at the change in Dave. Gone was the old swaggering, confident, self-assured manner. Dave had mellowed. He was meek and mild and had developed an inferiority complex. No one, it seemed, wanted an ex-college hero to help build bridges.

They talked the situation over. At length Rufe thought of a plan. "We ought to do something to attract attention. Conduct some kind of a strike against not being offered a job."

"Like what?" Dave asked

"Like crawling out on a window ledge high above the street and pretending to commit suicide."

Dave was aghast. He thought Rufe was crazy. Nobody would give them a job for pulling a crazy stunt like that.

The next day Rufe climbed out on the ledge beneath his hotel bed-room window. Someone saw him and shouted. The police were called. They came up to his room and ordered him back. Rufe told them he was on strike for a job. If they tried to bring him back he'd jump.

The fire department came. Reporters and camera men came. The street below became jammed with spectators. They looked on in horror. Rufe wouldn't come down. He stayed there all day and half the night. Then he was promised a job, and he climbed back in through the hotel window.

Rufe went to jail for that little stunt. But he was out in five days because public sentiment demanded it. During his time in jail he was offered two dozen jobs. He investigated them all and took the one he wanted.

Later he met Dave. "I thought it all over, Dave. In college you got what you wanted because you were self-assured. You knew you were equipped to cope with any kind of a party or contest. Now that we're out the situation is reversed. I feel that I can cope with any kind of job, if given a chance, because of what I learned in college. That's why I had the courage to pull that stunt, and you didn't."

NEED FOR JOINT LEADERSHIP

Z. A. Ahmed On Relations Between Congress And Socialists

The need for joint leadership of the Congress was expressed by Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, a member of the A.I.C.C, addressing a meeting, held under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood and Muslim Students' Association, on Tuesday evening, when Mr. S. Merchant presided.

The subject of the lecture was "Socialists, and National Movement."

Dr. Ahmed, in the course of his speech observed that the Socialist movement was necessary in India for the same reasons as it was necessary in other countries. Socialism appeared as a result of certain objective conditions that prevailed in a country. The modern capitalist system was in a state of decay, it had come to a stage, where it led to fascist dictatorship. Under the present system, millions of people in the world were out of employment. In the West, the unemployed were dependent on the Government dole system. Much worse were the conditions in India and China, where starvation and misery were unprecedented in the modern history of the world.

In the political sphere, Fascist dictatorship, with all its brutality had come into existence.

With the economic and political deterioration, the progress in art and science was arrested. Science and art were made subordinate to those who were in power

SOCIALIST SOLUTION.

For social reconstruction, the speaker continued, nothing less than a complete elimination of the present system was required. For this purpose, a conscious and well-organised movement was needed. Socialist movement supplied that need as it alone would solve the problems of poverty, misery and war.

The speaker held that Gandhism was unable to solve the present problem, for it assumed that the rich could be persuaded to hold their wealth as a trust for the poor. Alms giving had no meaning. The Congress was reverting to the age of domestic economy. In the era of large-scale production, Charkha was unable to solve our economic problem.

Difference cropped up on the question of the manner in which the struggle for independence should be carried on. Socialists held that the peasant and the worker formed the backbone of any such struggle.

Again the socialists had a different technique of fighting. They wanted to bring about partial struggles against various social grievances, everywhere in the country. Such partial struggles created consciousness of the rights, ultimately culminating into a country-wide movement, which alone would bring Swaraj.

A.I.C.C. BAN ON SATYAGRAHA.

The speaker said that the recent resolution of the A.I.C.C. putting a ban on Satyagraha, was inimical to the development of such partial struggles.

Dealing with difference between the Socialist point of view and Royism, the speaker said that while Mr. Roy wanted a complete break with Gandhism and expressed the need of an alternative leadership, the Socialists did not under the present conditions. The Socialists believed that Indian bourgeoisie was not so reactionary. They also believed in collective leadership, that represented the various elements of the population.

He concluded, "we do not think that we have completely exhausted the possibility of the Left and the Right wings going together. The Rightists have not given up fight; they will fight when the time comes. So what we want is joint leadership."

LATHI CHARGE ON CROWD

Arya Interference In Sikh Procession And Its Sequel

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 27.

The following communique has been issued by the Information Bureau of the Nizam's Government:—

As a result of a brawl last night between a party of Sikhs and another party of persons who were drunk, one Sikh sustained fatal injuries and one Muslim was seriously injured. The Sikh was removed from the Police Hospital this morning after an understanding was arrived at between the Representatives of the local Sikhs and the Police Commissioner that the body would be taken by Sikhs, partly on foot and partly by car the latter where Muslim localities had to be traversed.

ARYA SAMAJISTS INTERVENE

A few hundred Arya Samajists joined the party and shouting slogans before the mosque in Gowliguda congregated near Sikh Gurudwara. Despite requests by Sikhs to be left alone and similar requests by police not to congregate, the Arya Samajists and a number of hooligans continued to assemble until the crowd increased to almost 4,000. This crowd insisted on taking the body in procession along the route which passed in front of Bahadur Yar Jung's House and despite entreaties of Sikhs who pointed out that such a procession was contrary to the understanding arrived at between them and the Police Commissioner, the crowd persisted in taking out the procession.

LATHI CHARGE

Arya Samajists were seen raising placard, and shouting "Jais" it was argued in vain by local Sikhs that they wished to be left alone to take the body but the crowd refused to be persuaded. Upon being requested to disperse so as to allow Sikhs to carry the body along the route specified by the police, the crowd started throwing stones as a result whereof about 5 policemen were injured, one seriously. The Police thereupon ordered a lathi charge as a result whereof about six were injured. The disturbance was immediately localised and streets were heavily cordoned; the procession of Sikhs then passed peacefully along the prescribed route guarded by policemen.

After disposal of the body, the Sikhs returned peacefully.

NO RELEASE OF GUIDALLO

Whitehall Regards Her As Menace To Manipur State

SHILLONG, June 27.

According to private advices received from London, prospects of the release of Rani Guidallo in the near future seem to be remote.

Rani Guidallo is still regarded by Whitehall as a potent source of danger to peace in the Manipur State.

It is, however, quite likely that a suggestion will be made to the Assam Government to provide certain comforts for Guidallo while in prison.—United Press.

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru Resumes Tour

MADURA, June 27.

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Vice-President of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, who was suffering from fever for some time past, has now recovered. She has left for Courtallam, where she will stay for about ten days and take complete rest. Thereafter, she will resume her Tamilnad tour.—United Press.

PROBLEMS BEFORE P. C. Cs.

Discussion At Conference Of Secretaries

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Conference of Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees from different provinces, which met at the Congress House this afternoon discussed general administrative problems with which the Provincial Committees will be confronted particularly in view of changes in the Congress con-

(Continued on Col. 6)

SPECIAL NEWS FROM LONDON

(Continued from page 6)

awarded by his nomination as Minister of Information in case of war.

They complain that it was mainly due to Lord Lloyd's efforts that Greece refused to yield to Italian demands when Italy seized *Albania.*

* * * *

For the first time for six months Chiang Kai-Shek, on his way to China's *southern front,* met his wife—acting Prime Minister—on *her way to collect* more money to continue defence. The meeting *lasted half* an hour. They talked.

* * *

A number of trials are now taking place in the Sudetenland of Nazi commissioners who had been placed in charge of Jewish businesses. The defendents are accused of misappropriating the property entrusted to their care, and in some instances of smuggling the money abroad.

In the course of the trial in Karlsbad of one of the commissioners, the accused told the court that he and a number of other commissioners had sent the stolen money abraad because they had no confidence in the Nazi regime.

* * * *

With the "Thetis" disaster painfully in mind; the suggestion is being voiced in naval ports that demonstrations of submarine diving, surfacing and torpedo firing, planned for Navy Week (August 5 to 12), should be cancelled.

According to present arrangements these demonstrations are to take place at Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth.

* * * *

German workers are feeling the ill-effects of overwork and underfeeding.

The Labour Front, Hitler's "kept" trade union, has warned the Fuehrer that the 8-hour day must be restored. If not, there will be serious trouble in the factories and mines.

* * * *

A group of Italian airmen, mostly war-proven in Spain, *have arrived in Japan to join* the Japanese Air Force.

The whole group went to Hankow via Shanghai on board a Japanese warship on June 13.

* * * *

Mary Pickford is worth between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. She says she wants to use some of it to make a picture in Britain.

* * * *

Mussolini will send his daughter, Ciano's wife, on a special mission to Brazil.

It will be her job to mobilise support for the home country from the rich Italian settlers.

* * * *

In the Argentine Chamber of Deputies several Ministers and members admitted the fact that German employers, residing in the country, have dismissed hundreds of Argentine workers and farm-hands in order to replace them by Germans who arrived only a few years ago from the Reich.

There prevails a profound bitterness among the Argentine workers and public demands for measures against people "who misuse the hospitality extended to them by the Republic" becomes louder and louder.

Drive Against Corruption

Disciplinary Action Taken Against Congressman Who Deserted Party

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

Beniprasad Agarwala, a member of the Congress Party in the Municipal Board, who deserted the Party recently has been expelled from the Congress Ward Committee whereof he was a member and further debarred from seeking election to any office for three years. This order was conveyed to him by the President of the City Congress Committee.

Mr. Agarwala proposes to appeal against this order.

Several other Congressmen have been ordered to explain their conduct in opposing Congress candidates in the last municipal general election held in 1935.

This action taken under orders of the Provincial Committee whose present President is Pandit Nehru has apparently been now taken in view of the growing indiscipline in the Congress ranks.

(Continued from Col. 2).

stitution. Babu Rajendra Prasad presided.

The Conference, it is understood, discussed the Constitution of Tribunals in the Provinces and the question of delimitation of Provinces into territorial constituencies. There was a general agreement regarding the need for adopting a set of rules to render the functioning of Tribunals speedy. These seems to have been a suggestion that the All-India Congress Committee should frame draft rules in this connection and circulate them to Province.

Regarding the question of delimitation of Provinces, the concensus of opinion was in favour of giving the constituencies permanency as far as possible.

The other subjects discussed at the Conference related to the need for appointing permanent paid Secretaries for District Congress Committees and the maintaining of a uniform system of accounting and periodical auditing.

S. INDIANS' *RECEPTION TO* MADRAS PREMIER

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association a reception was given to Mr. C. Rajagopalachri and other A.I.C.C. members from South India at Matunga.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, and Messrs. Pallavi Raju, Hirumal Rao (M.L.A., Central), Linga Raju and Subayya.

Mr. K. S. Ramachandr Iyer inviting Mr. Rajgopalachari paid a tribute to the Madras Ministry.

Mr. Munshi when called by the audience to speak said he did not know by what right he should speak. He humorously said that Rajaji had one foot in Bombay; it was only the other day that some Anti-Prohibitionists wanted him to be the Premier of Bombay. He heard from Rajaji that people in Madras wanted the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher to be their Premier. So, he said, one could visualise the possibility of a change of portfolios one fine morning (Laughter.)

Some people said that Rajaji was a combination of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin. What ever might be the truth behind it there was no doubt that he was an extraordinary personality and when the history of Self-Government came to be wrtiten by the future chronicler Rajaji would find a big place in the picture.

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS.

Rajaji spoke in Tamil amidst continuous cheering and briefly surveyed the problems before the Madras Ministry. Prohibition was not the one and only programme of the Congress Ministry but it was the first programme taken up. He first introduced Prohibition in Salem, his home district, and the programme had been extented to ten districts. Some of those who were very sympathatic to Prohibition programme has now changed sides because it affected their pockets. But the programme had to be carried through to save the masses from starvation, though a few might be adversely affected by it.

Afterwards Messrs. Airumal Rao, Pallon Raju and Subbayya spoke.

MUTT AND JEFF—Not Only That But Jeff Lost His Coat and Pants, To Say Nothing of His Shoes — By BUD FISHER

YOU LITTLE FOOL, SLEEPING UP IN A TREE AND TYING A ROPE AROUND YOUR NECK SO YOU DON'T FALL OUT IS JUST PLAIN DUMB! YOU COULD HANG YOURSELF!
GOSH, I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT!
IF I TIE THE ROPE AROUND MYSELF AND AROUND THE LIMB THAT I SLEEP ON THEN I CAN'T FALL DOWN!
CRACK!
-AND AS A CITIZEN AND TAXPAYER, I DEMAND TO KNOW WHY DEAD LIMBS ARE NOT CUT FROM THE TREES IN THE PARK!!
PARK COMMISSIONER

DO NOT SELL YOURSELVES TOO CHEAP

Pethick-Lawrence Asks British Women To Recall Past And Be Warned For Future

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, June 16.

Members of the Women's Freedom League celebrated at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, last night the 95th birthday of one of the League's founders Crs. Charlotte Despard, who became its first president 32 years ago. About 250 guests attended the reception, at which a birthday-cake weighing 15 lbs., was cut and sold for the funds. The cake was decorated with 95 coloured candles, in which green naturally predominated. When the candles were lighted the audience rose, sang "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow," and cheered.

Mrs. Despard, who, as a social emancipator and suffragette, was often imprisoned for her support of the militant woman suffrage campaign between 1907 and 1910, is a sister of the first Earl of Ypres. Last night she was not able to attend the party held in her honour by crossing the Irish Channel from Whitehead, Co. Antrim. However, in her message of thanks to the gathering she said she hoped to be in London by the end of this month.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

In the course of the speeches, the question of the nationality of British women married to foreigners was raised. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, who succeeded Mrs. Despard as president of the League, suggested that when appeals were being made to women to serve their country in a great variety of ways, there should be a united women's campaign to insist on the repeal of the law that condemns British women to lose their nationality on marriage to a foreigner and become aliens to the country they love. Her remark was loudly cheered.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, also a past president of the League, prasing Mrs. Despard's indomitable courage, wished that all the people in Britain would show the same courage in face of the present international situation.

Mrs. Councillor Ross, who had come from Edinburgh for the party endorsed the claim of British women to retain their own nationality, and said that their second pressing claim was the right to equal pay for equal work. "Our own Government is now asking from us—the women—the same services as from men and offering us two-thirds of what men are to be paid," she pointed out

DON'T SELL YOURSELVES

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence agreed that women should watch what the Government was doing. "In the House of Commons," he said, "we are rapidly passing through what the Prime Minister calls war-time measures. They are likely to run the same course as such measures did during the last war. We should recall what happened in the past and so be warned for the future." When there was a great shortage of men the Government was glad of the services of women who filled all sorts of places with success and won great appreciation. But the moment the war was over and the men came back the women were told that there were not enough jobs to go round and the men must have jobs. The women were actually pushed out. "If the emergency increases women will be wanted. Even in emergency do not sell yourselves too cheap. In being generous and self-sacrificing do not sacrifice the women's movement and women's future prospects."

The cake was cut by Lady Pares, the President of the League. Many congratulatory messages were read and sent to Mrs. Despard. A few of them came from some of the Indian women's organisations.

HELP TO HARIJAN STUDENTS

Harijan Sevak Sangh Distributes Rs. 132 Among 21 Candidates

A gathering for the distribution of Book money to the extent of Rs. 132 to 21 students of the Mahar Community, reading in upper-Primary Schools was held at 'Tadwadi, Mazagaon' or Sunday under the Presidentship of 'Sjt. Harkisondas L. Jhaveri,' the Hon. Secretary of the 'Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay.' Amongst those present were Messrs .V. N. Purao' and 'Rambhau Ravji Boriker.'

The gathering was convened by 'Somvanshi Hitkari Samaj Tadwadi,' which entrusted the Harijan Sevak Sangh with the work of distributing book money to deserving students residing at Tadwadi, Mazagaon and donated the amount for the same.

'Sjt. Jhaveri,' thanked the Samaj for placing confidence in the 'bona fides' of the Harijan Sevak Sangh which were working for the emancipation of Harijans only and had nothing to do with politics and promised that he would never exploit the Samaj for his or his party's benefit.

The gathering was attended by a large number of students and their parents.

(Continued from Col. 7).

vered and has remained intact from the Indus civilisation until to-day, and this can only be shown through a careful selection of Hindu Art.

Such Hindu Art as can be obtained from the proposed sources will consist almost entirely of secondary objects which, however, pleasant in themselves, will fail to correct the false and often disagreeable impression of Indian Art, which prevails even among the instructed British public. Instead of a revelation of unexpected beauty such an exhibition of objects will do nothing towards presenting the real India to the world.

A SUGGESTION.

There is one way of overcoming the above criticisms. Let the Royal Academy frankly admit their scheme for a 1940 Exhibition to be no more than a stop-gap, and at the same time let them announce their intention to hold a future exhibition of India proper with the co-operation of the indigenous Governments and museums. Without such an announcement, those of us who love India fear that the proposed Exhibition will militate against rather than encourage the chances of a proper exhibition of Indian Art at Burlington House in the future.

Art is one of the most valuable instruments for interpreting one country to others. For one who reads Plato there are hundreds of thousands who know and revere Greek sculpture. So it should be with India. For one who reads the Bhagvad-Gita, there could be hundreds of thousands who could know and revere Hindu sculpture or Mogul painting if these things were brought to their notice through a display of the chief masterpieces

ANTRIM.

Glenarm Castle.

SIND EDUCATION EXPERT COMMITTEE

KARACHI, June 26.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Sind have appointed a committee called Education Expert Committee to examine the various education schemes, including the Wardha Scheme and find out, in the light of the peculiar conditions obtaining in Sind, which reforms in the present day education will be best suited to the requirements of the province.

The Committee will submit a report to the Government, embodying its recommendations.—United Press.

Prohibition In Budaun District

LUCKNOW: June 25.

The Prohibition scheme was launched in the Budaun District from April 1, 1939, and was inaugurated by the free distribution of the Hon. Premier's message in Hindi, Urdu and English as also by notices about the enforcement of Prohibition to the general public. Everywhere the details of the scheme were fully explained and appeals were made to educate public opinion against drug and drink habits. The response was eminently satisfactory.

Thirty-five foreign liquor permits, 55 opium, 17 charas and eight periodic permits to Vaids and doctors and two occasional permits have so far been issued with regard to actual requirements in each case with the result that the number of excise cases during the period under report was 48 only.

The scheme of prohibition in Mainpuri District completed its first year. The net result of this educative propaganda has been that not only have most of the old addicts given up their evil habits but they are also reported to have practically given up other evil habits like gambling etc.

As a result of restrictive measures the total consumption of country spirit, wines and other intoxicants fell considerably and in some cases the consumption was insignificant. During the year the number of excise crimes was 297 involving 313 persons of whom as many as 303 were convicted and sentenced.—A.P.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA (DELHI) EXAMS.

The results of the examinations of Jamia Millia, Delhi, are as under:—

JAMIA JUNIOR (MATRICULATION).

The following candidates are declared successful in the Jamia Junior Examination held in April 1939.

DIVISION II.—(5) Zafar Ali Khan 317, (4) Salahuddin 300, (9) Abdul Waheed Khan 300, (16) Mahmood Hussain 294, (2) Khalilul Rahman 280, (3) Rahimuddin Khan 276.

DIVISION III.—(6) Zafar Ali Mansuri 268.

PASS.—Ikramul Haq (1) is declared to have passed the compartmental examination in English.

COMPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates will have to re-appear in the subject mentioned against their names.

(8) Abdul Nasir (Urdu), (10) Ubaidul Haq (Urdu), (15) Mohd. Yasin Khan (Urdu), (11) Ata Mohammad (English).

JAMIA SENIOR (INTERMEDIATE).

The following candidates are declared successful in the Jamia Senior Examination held in April 1939.

DIVISION II.—(1) Ahmad Ali Ulvi 297.

COMPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

The following candidates will have to re-appear in the subject mentioned against their names:

(2) Sundaram (Urdu), (3) Tufail Ahmad (English), (4) Abdul Latif Azmi (English).

B.A. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates are declared successful in the B.A. Examination held in April, 1939.

DIVISION II.—(4) Mohd. Shafi 354 (got distinction in Islamiat and stood first in all subjects other than Urdu), (3) Abdullah Zamani 314, (5) Mohd. Irfan 267 (6) Mohd. Umar 286, (1) A. S. Madhwan 283.

DIVISION III.—(2) Usman 268.

(N. B.—The bracketted number before a name is the roll number of the candidate while the one after the name denotes the marks obtained by the candidate out of a total of 600.)

DIPLOMA OF BASIC TRAINING

The following candidates are declared to be successful in the Examination for the Diploma of Basic Training held in July, 1939:—

(A) PRACTICE OF TEACHING

DIVISION I.—Jiwan Lal (4), Shiv Charan Sharma (9), Sheikh Mahmood Abdul Ghafoor (20), F.G. Aleem (14), Raghoo Nath Mitto (6), Grulam Rasool Shah (16), Safi Ullah (11), Shiv Ram Sharma (10), Ghulam Rasool Rishi (15).

DIVISION II.—Amin Ahmad Ansari (2), Shib Charan Das (8), Abdur Rahim (12), Mumtaz Ahmad (21), Syed Fida Hussain (17), Munshi Khan Jafri (22), Bhagoti Parshad Singh (3), Rama Parshad Singh (5), Nasir Ahmad Qureishi (24), Mohd. Ikram Khan (18), Abdul Quddus (13).

DIVISION III.—Mohd. Isa Usmani (19), Nazim Ali (23), Asghar Ahsan Islahi (1), Sikandar Ali (7).

(B) CRAFT

DIVISION I.—Safi Ullah (11), Syed Fida Hussain (17), Mumtaz Ahmad, Asghar Ahsan Islahi (1), Nazim Ali 23), Ghulam Rasool Shah, Mohd. Ikram Khan (18), Amin Ahmad Ansari (2), Munshi Khan Jafri (22), Raghoo Nath Mitto (6), Shib Charan Das (8), Abdur Rahim (12), Rama Parshad Singh (5).

DIVISION II.—Shiv Ram Sharma (10), Bhagoti Parshad Singh (3), Abdul Quddus (13), Jivan Lal (4), Mohd. Isa Usmani (19), F. G. Aleem (14), Sheikh Mahmood Abdul Ghafoor (20), Shiv Charan Sharma (9), Nasir Ahmad Qureishi (24), Sikandar Ali (7), Ghulam Rasool Rishi (15).

(C) THEORY.

DIVISION I.—Syed Fida Hussain (17), Jivan Lal (4).

DIVISION II.—Shiv Ram Sharma (10), Bhagoti Parshad Singh (3), Raghoo Nath Mitto (6), F. G. Aleem (14), Mohd. Isa Usmani (19), Safi Ullah (11), Shib Charan Das (8), Asghar Ahsan Islahi (1), Abdur Rahim (12), Mohd. Ikram Khan (18), Munshi Khan Jafri (22), Abdul Quddus (13), Amin Ahmad Ansari (2), Ghulam Rasool Shah (16).

DIVISION III.—Sikandar Ali (7), Sheikh Mahmood Abdul Ghafoor (20), Nazim Ali (23), Shiv Charan Sharma (9), Mumtaz Ahmad (21), Rama Parshad Singh (5), Naseer Ahmad Qureishi (24), Ghulam Rasool Rishi (15).

(N. B.—The arrangement of the names is in order of the marks obtained (the highest first) and the number written within bracket after each name is the respective roll number).

SO-CALLED INDIAN ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Earl Of Antrim Criticises Royal Academy Scheme

The "Sunday Times" of London publishes the following letter from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Antrim in its issue of 18th June:

Sir,—On April 27 the President of the Royal Academy announced that it was the intention of the Academy to hold an "Exhibition of Greater India," comprising South Turkestan through India to French Indo-China, at the beginning of 1940. "They had itended," added Sir Edwin Lutyens, "to hold in 1940 an Exhibition of American Art, but because of the exigencies of organisation it could not be arranged before 1941."

Those who have interested themselves in previous projects for an Indian Exhibition, believing that such an exhibition might reveal an artistic identity of whose value the Western World is almost wholly ignorant have naturally been curious to know why it should be easier to organise a Greater Indian than an American Exhibition in the space of six months. It is now learned unofficially that the Greater Indian objects will be drawn from collections belonging to the "three colonial Powers," namely: France, Holland, and Britain. Bearing in mind that the British and the Victoria and Albert Museums are debarred from contributing, those who are acquainted with the oriental collections in these countries can thus begin to imagine what form the Exhibition will take.

It is evident immediately that an exhibition of such limited scope will have no rational or integral basis. The conjunction of Mogul miniatures, silks from Tun-Huang, Dravidian bronzes, Khmer heads and Greco-Buddhist figurines—to mention a few of the obvious categories—can only confirm the impression of artistic anarchy which already exists in the popular mind regarding the arts of Middle Asia. Instead it should be possible to present that particular identity which is common to all really Indian works of art whatever their date or creed. This impression will be deepened by the fact that Hindu Art will inevitably be unrepresented; for whatever other treasures the "three colonial Powers" may possess, first-class examples of Hindu sculpture are not among them.

The classical foundation will be absent and the Exhibition of Greater India will be an exhibition without India itself. It will be comparable, in fact, to an exhibition of Greek Art drawn from the outer provinces of the Roman Empire.

INDIA'S ARTISTIC WEALTH.

Regarding the quality, as distinct from the scope, of the proposed exhibition, it is still uncertain whether the body entrusted with the selection will contain even one person who already knows what Indian Art is. The India Society and the Royal Asiatic Society, which concern themselves with Indian Art, do not appear to have been consulted.

There can, therefore, be little doubt that the Royal Academy's project will not do justice to India; in itself that is a tragedy, but when it is combined with the inevitable political reactions, such an exhibition would be disastrous.

The implication of the scheme, as announced by the President of the Royal Academy, is that Indian Art is less important than American, and can suitably be used as a stop-gap. This is ridiculous, and is an insult to India which could not be justified by any arguments. The objects that are available would give no indication of India's artistic wealth, and to hold an exhibition which only contained the Indian works of art which the "three colonial Powers" possess is scarcely the way to present India as a great cultural unity now emerging on to the stage of the modern world.

All who know Indian Art are struck by the unity that has continued in India since the earliest times. There is an indigenous culture in India which has perse-

(Continued in column 1.)

Words of Wisdom
Friends
You've achieved a lot if you're the first to give a friendly *smile;* to give that little greeting that's so big and so worth *while.* Maybe on occasion you will get the odd *rebuff,* but the friendships you will gather will repay you well *enough.* So count the day worth living that rewards you in the *end* with the knowledge that you've found yourself with yet another *friend.*
MEDIUM STRENGTH
CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol & London
10 MAGNUMS 10
MAGNUMS
MAKE A FRIEND
OF THE
CAPSTAN BLEND.
Better buy Capstan —
they're blended better.
CMS-66

Mainly About Motion Pictures

"Studio Spy" Reports

TWO NOTABLE FILMS ON SATURDAY

"Durga" At Roxy, "Sapera" At Krishna Topical Or Historical . . . Talking About News-Reels

Two fine films—both New Theatres productions—are to end their first run this week.

On Saturday, "Dushman" at Krishna and "Bari Didi" at Roxy will be replaced, respectively, by Bombay Talkies "Durga" and New Theatres "Sapera."

They are both excellent films though "Bari Didi" did not achieve even half of the popularity of "Dushman". As there are few who are likely to have missed Nitin Bose's entertaining picture, let me take this last opportunity of recommending the more sombre "Bari Didi", a faithful dramatization of Sarat Chatterji's novel. If you find the hall practically empty, don't be surprised. Good films that dare to eschew those "entertainment sequences" are seldom popular.

DEVIKA RANI'S NEW FILM

Their interest naturally whetted by a week's postponement, Devika Rani fans are eagerly looking forward to the premiere of 'Durga' at the Roxy on Saturday. After having remained out of two consecutive Bombay Talkies pictures, interest is naturally focussed on her latest starring role. From the story it appears there are sufficient 'meaty' situations for an artiste of her rare talent.

SNAKE-CHARMER IS COMING

Nawab, the versatile character actor of New Theatres, has played a variety of strange roles in his long and chequered stage and screen career. The strangest of them all is perhaps the role that he plays in "Sapera", the Devaki Bose production, coming to Krishna on Saturday. He is the "Sapera"!

There will be much in the picture, besides Nawab. There is charming Kananbala, for instance, in the guise of a gypsy-boy. One can depend on her to provide some fine songs. There is also Sanyal and after his fine work in "Bari Didi" it is not possible to ignore him. Then there is the 'maestro' of them all, the veteran K. C. Dey, the original blind singer of the Indian screen. Last (but by no means the least) is Prithviraj—though it is difficult to recognize behind those ferocious moustaches he sports in this picture.

All in all, between "Tulsidas" and "Durga" and "Sapera" it is an exciting week-end for the local film fans.

LATE NEWS

Five months ago—in February, 1939—the Indian National Congress was held at Tripuri. Since the proceedings have been reported even in the quarterlies.

On the screen, however, it is only now that we are privileged to see a "topical" film of the Congress session. Its interest now is mainly historical.

I do not know whether the producers or exhibitors are responsible for the belated exhibition of this film. Whatever the reason, it is an unfortunate state of affairs when even the outstanding national event of the year is 'reported' on the screen—five months too late!

EXCITING MOMENT DEPICTED

I have seen this film. It is, like the proverbial curate's egg, good in parts. 'Shot' at Tripuri under trying weather conditions, it is technically far from perfect. Also, I fear, the picture was produced without the elaborate equipment and complete facilities that are necessary for 'covering' such an event as a Congress session. Even then, those who would like to have a glimpse of the historic Congress session will do well to see this film at Imperial. It is pretty exhaustive and depicts a variety of scenes. One of the most important moments in the open session—when a section of dele-

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 5)

DEVIKA RANI—the versatile Bombay Talkies' star who will be seen in "Durga" at Roxy on Saturday.

NADIA

in Wadia's "Punjab Mail," evidently a usual Wadia-Nadia film of "Hunterwali" type.

DIXIT

in Rex Pictures' "Thunder," at the Diamond Talkies.

VASANTI who puts over a striking performance in "Sant Tulsi das," with Ram Marathe.

LEELA CHITNIS who excels herself and Pagnis in a scene from "Sant Tulsidas."

"Tulsidas," The Poet, Becomes A Saint In Film At Opera

Triumph For Ranjit Technicians | Leela Chitnis And Vasantee Shine

(By Our Film Critic)

CONGRATULATIONS to the Ranjit Movietone for producing "Sant Tulsidas". The unprecedented crowds at the Opera House on Saturday when the picture was appropriately inaugurated by Director Shantaram of Prabhat guaranteed the well-deserved success of this fine film.

"Sant Tulsidas", artistically and technically, is the best production to have come out of the Ranjit Studios. It is undoubtedly a box-office hit. But it is more than that. It is the symbol of Ranjit's new policy of producing "quality pictures" instead of the "popular" melodramas they had been doling out so far.

Planned and produced on a lavish scale with a first rate cast, "Sant Tulsidas" bears the impress of hard work and stupendous expenditure. One can well believe that it cost almost two lakhs and took over a year to complete.

Bouquets To "K. G." And Subedar

More than anything else, "Sant Tulsidas" is a triumph for Ranjit technicians. In point of photography and sound-recording they have brought it to the level of the best productions of the best studios in India. To Cameraman Krishna Gopal and Sound Engineer P. C. Subedar goes the major credit for the excellent quality of this truly notable production. Both of them deserved better processing in the laboratory! And why did K. G. allow one of his best scenes be spoilt by hand-painted colour effect which was crude, to say the least of it?

Also creditable is the work of Director Jayant Desai. Hitherto I don't think I have ever had an occasion to compliment him on any of his pictures but in "Sant Tulsidas" he has certainly excelled. With a more efficient and "ruthless" editing, his work would have been even more outstanding.

Muse And Magic

The following few paragraphs are a digression—provoked by the Ranjit film.

In this world where hero-worship is so indiscriminately bestowed upon Dictators, all-in wrestlers, glamour-girls and champion swimmers, it is a proof of India's attachment to cultural pursuits that we continue to canonize our national poets. After Sant Tukaram, Sant Tulsidas!

This is all very good and I would sooner pay my homage to *Sant* Tulsidas than *Sant* Hitler or *Sant* Bradman. But there is one danger in this process of turning poets into saints. They may not remain poets any longer and become super-natural beings with the gift of performing miracles. Magic, and not the Muse, then becomes their claim to greatness. And a poet, above all else, must be a human being with all the virtues and weakness that children of Adam are heir to.

"Tukaram"—Man And God!

Prabhat who, among other producers, have their feet planted more firmly on the ground, compromised by showing the human as well as the miraculous aspect of "Tukaram". Tukaram,—distributing sugar canes to the neighbour's children while his own went hungry, being nagged by his sharp-tongued wife, and humbly going about the village, the object of ridicule and hostility—was a real human being, the genuine poet, weaving the threads of his experience and imagination into the pattern of his immortal *abhingas*." But Tukaram, flying away to heaven on the back of a bird, was a less plausible figure—more of a god than man!

Tulsidas, The Revolutionary!

In their film, Ranjit present a mythological Tulsidas—who could put life into a dead person, invoke the presence of divinities and bring the decapitated head of a boy flying (like the hands of Puran Bhakt!) By the way the scene where fat Dixit is the victim of Hanuman's miraculous tail is positively banal and not in keeping with the dignity of such a picture.

Thus, by conforming to the generally-accepted notions of saintlhood, and introducing the supernatural element, they have certainly ensured the popularity and box-office success of their film but Tulsidas, the poet, has yet to breathe on the screen!

The conflict between his love for his wife and devotion to his ideals has been nobly depicted, no doubt, but we don't see the trials and tribulations, the heart-aches and disappointments, that the poet must have suffered in the stupendous literary task he had undertaken.

This is a pity for, to my knowledge, Tulsidas is not a mythological, but a historical, character. His immortal verses are even today sung throughout India. He was perhaps India's first literary revolutionary. Born of humble parentage, at a time when the Brahmin oligarchy had imprisoned all literature in Sanskrit, beyond the reach of the masses, Tulsidas took the extremely revolutionary step of translating the epic Ramayana, into the popular language. But for his daring innovation, there would have been perhaps no Hindustani literature to-day. The story of Tulsidas is the epic saga of our national language.

Concession To Box-office?

Is it not strange, then, that this story should have been told in any language but Hindustani? The Marathi version of "Tulsidas" which has been released first is a definite concession to box-office. Even if it was necessary to produce two versions, the one in the national language, the language of Tulsidas, claimed precedence!

These considerations (which many cine-goers will dismiss as irrelevant or too "high-brow") apart, "Sant Tulsidas" is ideal entertainment for the devotional-minded millions of India.

One of its most attractive features is music—songs as well as orchestral background effects. Making use of characteristically Indian instruments, they very successfully help to create the requisite atmosphere.

Roll Of Honour

For individual performances, my roll of honour would have the following names, in order of merit:—

LEELA CHITNIS—At last this competent, versatile artiste gets the chance which she deserved. After being bandied about in "Gentleman Daku" and "Jailor", she comes into her own as the wife of Tulsidas. For a sincere, moving portrayal, her performance is hard to beat.

VASANTEE—From the moment that she appears on the screen, this little girl captivates the hearts of the audience with her winsome personality. Her voice has a maturer ring and her songs are a sheer delight.

DATEY—The repentant husband of "Unexpected" makes a convincing (almost sympathetic!) villain in this picture. If only his gestures did not err on the side of over-emphasis, his performance would have been still better.

PAGNIS—No, he has not excelled his role as "Tukaram". Perhaps he was too conscious having to live up to that reputation! His love scenes with Leela Chitnis were the "howler of the year". But his songs were marvellous. If he did not shine as an actor, he excelled as a singer and as a music director.

K. A. ABBAS.

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

CAPITOL: "Mother India," Cinecolour picture, released for the first time in Fort Area.

CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar", Prabha Pictures' production, featuring Vatsala, Abhimanyu, Subhadra. Costume picture.

IMPERIAL: "Mill", Ajanta production, hitherto banned, story by Premchand, the famous Hindustani writer, starring Bibbo, Jairaj and Nyampally. Third week. Also the "topical" film of the Tripuri Congress.

KRISHNA: "Dushman", New Theatres' fine film, starring Saigal, Leela Desai and Najmal Husain. Outstanding current release. Fine songs by Saigal. (19th and last week.)

MAJESTIC: "Brandichi Batli", Huns' picture in Marathi, starring Minakshi and Malvankar. Amusing, instructive, well-produced. (Seventh week.)

MINERVA: "One Fatal Night", featuring Zarina Khatoon, Indubala, etc.

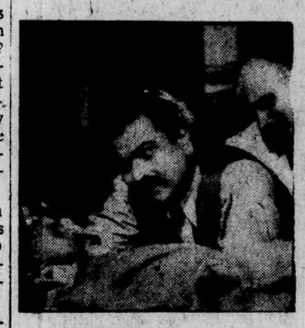
PATHE: "The Only Way", Sagar film; introducing potential stars in Sheikh, Arun and Anuradha. A notable production. (Sixth week.)

OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas", Ranjit's outstanding production, in Marathi, starring Pagnis, Leela Chitnis, Vasantee, Datey, etc. (See review on this page.)

ROXY: New Theatres' "Bari Didi" Fine drama, splendid acting by Sanyal and Molina. Must be seen by every intelligent filmgoer. (Seventh and last week.)

SUPER: "Leather Face", Prakash's "thriller", with a patriotic motif; featuring Jairaj and Mehtab. (Fifth week.)

WEST END: "Thokar", Ranjit's new film, starring Kumar, Madhuri, Ishwarlal, etc. Good sentimental story with popular appeal. Good acting by principal players. (Eighth week.)



Vinoo, Keshavrao Kakade and Bagaram in a scene from "Brandy Bottle" at Majestic.

News From New Theatres

Barua Completes His New Film

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Director P. C. Barua has completed his new picture, "Rajat Jayanti" which is described by New Theatres' Publicity Department as "comedy-stunt" drama.

Nitin Bose is busy completing "Jiban Maran" which is believed to be the Bengali vesrsion of "Dushman". Lila Desai and Bhanu Banerjee are in the lead.

Awaiting release is Director Phani Mazumdar's "Kapal Kundala", from the story by Bankim Chandra, the famous Bengali writer.

This picture is in Hindustani and the cast includes Lila Desai, Kamlesh Kumari, Najmul Husain and Jagdish.

After appearing as a beggar girl in "Street Singer" and as a gypsy girl in "Sapera," Kananbala returns to an ultra-modern Sophisticated role in Director Hem Chunder's new Bengali-Hindi film —"Midnight Express" (Shades of Punjab Mail?)

'FORWARD BLOC' ON SCREEN

Subhas Babu's Speech Recorded By Lahore's New Studio

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The Empire Talkie Distributors, known for their extensive business in disribution and exhibition all over India have now taken into their hands film production at Lahore. A big studio has been taken up on the Upper Mall, where pictures will be produced under the banner of Pancholi Pictures.

During his recent short and busy stay at Lahore, Shriyut Subhas Chandra Bose performed the opening ceremony of the above studio.

Mr. Dalsukh M. Pancholi had arranged a Tea Party in honour of Mr. Bose's visit and a large number of people representing various film distributors and exhibitors of the Punjab and outside, responded to Mr. Pancholi's invitation A special music concert, in which almost all the Pancholi Pictures artistes took part, was also arranged for the occasion and the guests went back having thoroughly enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Subhas Babu wished all success to Mr. Pancholi's new venture in the domain of film production and said that he was glad that the Punjab was also finding its place on the film production map of India. "It was a great surprise to me," Mr. Bose continued, "that whereas this land of five rivers provided the nucleus of pictures produced in other centres of the country, they had not taken a lead themselves in this direction. I have always felt that there is hardly a picture worth the name in which one, two or more persons from this province have not figured with prominence."

After this Mr. Bose's speech, in which he explained his policy of the "Forward Bloc", was recorded and filmed and will shortly be ready for public exhibition.

MANANBALA and Pahari Sanyal in "Sapera," New Theatres' film coming on Saturday at Krishna.

SUBHAS BABU

photographed during his recent visit to Lahore with Mr. D. M. Pancholi who has opened a film studio in Lahore.

Our Readers' Views

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Permit me to say some words on the efficacy of Prohibition which the Government of Bombay has decided to enforce from August 1st.

Since an arrangement is made to provide drinks to the Europeans, it cannot be called total Prohibition or a dry scheme. It is only the question of issuing fresh licences to the drink dealers whoever they may be. It lies with the Government to close all drink shops or a few; thus it leaves no legitimate rights to drink dealers to remain in possession of such licences permanently. It is the Government that will suffer from the loss of the dues and not the people. Of course, this loss will be made up by enhancing taxation but when the question of the greatest good of the greatest number is concerned, the loss of revenue will not count much.

In this connection, I commend the reading of "Danesbury House" by Mrs. Henry Wood to the general public and specially to the doubting people. The book depicts a thoroughly real picture and fully illustrates that "water is a natural drink". Sir Cawasji Jehangir like Lord Temple in the book may begin with 2 glasses of sherry which he claims to be his individual liberty. Sir Cowasji ought to know what fate befell Lord Temple, who, in his drunkenness, signed: "I owe you" for £30 which was subsequently turned into £300 by the addition of one more dot. The difference between the lives of first Mrs. Danesbury and the second Mrs. Danesbury, the happy life led by Lady Isabel and her eldest brother, Arthur, the pendulum in the life of William who received training from both mothers, the tragic end of Robert and Lionel, the sons of the new Mrs. Danesbury are a lesson to the reading public.

Again it deserves several analogies. Nobody denies that drink except on the medical prescription is bad. The sufferers are the members of the families of such addicts. The gloomy picture needs no mention. By closing such drink houses, the addicts will be mentally and financially happy. Certainly the licence-holder must now realise that his earnings were foul as they mostly came from the pockets of ill-fed, ill-clothed and die-early-mentality people. When the Government closed arms and ammunition factories that existed in thousands before 1857, by passing the Arms Act, the manufacturers raised no such bogey as the drink-dealers now do. No compensation was paid then. Now special licences are issued to such manufacturers who have to supply such statistics. So too, drink is an evil and must be uprooted.

As to the check on charity as referred to by the Archbishop of Bombay, no religion permit drink. The Muslims, the Hindus, the Jains, the Sikhs, the Buddhists are avowed enemies of drink. Even Zoroaster and the Bible restrict the use of drink. The charities run by the Indians of the soil have nothing to suffer. The Parsis too will, soon, realise that there is no closing of charities even by bidding a good-bye of course, permanently to drink. In the enforcement of any scheme, the good it renders to the large majority must be taken into account and not the slight suffering it entails upon a select few.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. MANIAR.

Rajkot, June 19.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On the 14th instant you published Hon. Mr. Munshi's reply to a Parsi friend. This was my ownself and I enclose herewith my further letter to Mr. Munshi which please publish in your esteemed paper and oblige.—Yours etc.,

RUSSA H. MEHTA.

125, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi,
Home Minister,
Govt. of Bombay,
Secretariat,
Bombay.

My dear Mr. Munshi,

Your letter dated 12th instant was redirected to me to Bangalore and I note that you have published in the Press all the 10 questions I asked you in my letter dated 10th May together with your answers.

I am indeed much disappointed with your answers. I have read them with the utmost respect they deserve but regret to say they have left me quite unconvinced. Also judging from the many comments that have since appeared in the Press, I find there are many others who feel the same way.

I shall now try and comment on your replies to my ten querries.

My first question was:

"Why Congress left Prohibition out of its Election Manifesto?"

Instead of giving me a direct answer you trace the history of Prohibition in Congress. You even ask me if I suggested that its omission meant your giving up the reform. No, but I do suggest that Prohibition was deliberately omitted from your Election Manifesto because you were afraid you would lose thousands of votes if it was included in your Manifesto.

The majority of the Parsis voted for Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. Gilder as the two Congress candidates, but it would have been quite a different tale had they been told that these gentlemen were going to introduce Prohibition in the City of Bombay and that too all at once in one stroke.

My third question was:

"Are you in favour of Racial Discrimination"?

To which you reply that the permit to a European to drink is an "allowance" and not a "privilege". Even so I ask you to make the same allowance in our case. The average European has lived, toiled and earned in this country his livelihood for many years. Not all of them even leave this country when they retire as you think. Europeans came to India from Europe. Parsis came to India from Persia. Where then is the difference? Why then should you not make the same "allowance" in your case?

My fourth question was you yourself had called the Parsis:

"A great race after they had been drinking for over 1,300 years then how can the habit of drink be degenerating to the mind and body?"

Your reply is that you do not admit the Parsis enjoy the habit of drink. You further state that not more than 10 per cent at the highest drink alcohol as a matter of habit. I challenge your statement. Will you please take a census of the Parsis in Bombay and if you find that much more than 10 per cent enjoy the habit of drink, will you be good enough to confess your mistake and immediately call off Prohibition, or grant permits to the Parsis? Will you, Mr. Munshi? Did you not hear Mr. Gandhi admit that 100,000 Parsis are in the habit of drinking. Your statement that "drinking in moderation by a few is a menace to society if it relaxes the moral scruples of the many". But I ask you does it relax or is it just your assumption?

My next question was:

"How could the Parsis produce great men when for generations together they had been drinking?"

To which you evade the answer by saying that you do not believe we Parsis as a whole always drink alcohol. Well, Mr. Munshi, all I can say is that you don't know the Parsis. Be it a birthday, Navjot, wedding, Xmas, Divali, Idd or Pateti go to any Parsi family and see how they drink. Then you will understand.

My sixth question was—

"Don't you think we will feel sorry for giving up drinks"?

To which you reply that I take for granted that there would not be dinners, dances or social amenities of any kind if drink is denied at hotels and clubs. Yes Sir, I do claim and maintain that without drink Hotels and Clubs will suffer huge financial losses, this will reduce the amenities of these institutions and in turn they will lose their popularity. To see International artists and performers our Hotels do not charge an excessive price for drinks as you assume and you certainly are an optimist when you believe that we shall contribute to the expense of artists by paying more for a glass of water, milk or lemon-squash! All this is idealism Mr. Munshi and not at all practical. Also how can you coolly say that "none need be sorry" if a great institution like our Taj Mahal Hotel, the best in Asia, should vanish after being in existence for 35 years! I call that cruel!

My seventh question was—

"That in spite of your saying that alcohol destroyed manhood, how was it possible that we Parsis for years excelled in every branch of sport over Hindus and Mohamedans in spite of our very small population. I gave you a concrete example that when recently H. H. Aga Khan offered a cup to any Indian flying solo from India to England or 'vice versa,' out of India's 230 millions, only two Parsis were first in each direction, one Mr. J. R. D. Tata and the other Mr. Aspy Engineer."

In reply to this you state "You assume that Parsis as a community are under the influence of drink and that they are superior to Hindus and Muslims in sport." You say this is an absurd claim. Why do you say so? Is it not a fact that in spite of our community drinking for hundreds of years, we are none the worse in the field of Sports, if anything superior even to-day as proved by the above illustration?

You ask me—"Have you gone out of your clubs and seen how the farmer's son from upcountry comes to Bombay in the flush of youth and goes back to die as a victim of alcoholism?"

I know hundreds of upcountry students who have studied and passed out from Bombay schools and Colleges and returned to the country none the worse in health after their experience in the City. I go further. I know hundreds of our young men from the remote corners of India who have gone to England, combated against all the vice in that country and returned successful after passing such difficult exams as I.C.S., I.M.S., M.D. and M.Sc.

In answer to my eighth question, you state that the poor classes in Bombay spend Rs. 1.75 crores on local drink per annum as against Rs. 1.50 crores spent by the rich and middle classes on foreign liquor. By introducing Prohibition amongst rich and poor how are you going to help the very poor class labourer, by stopping the rich from spending 1½ crores on drink. Surely you don't dream the rich are going to distribute this 1½ crore amongst the poor? As a matter of fact what was partly going out of this in aid of the blind, the wounded and disabled soldiers, and other forms of charity, by holding Balls and Cabarets and other functions where drink brought biggest returns will all be stopped by Prohibition.

The rich are contributing Rs. 50 lakhs to Local and Central Governments. Why stop that? Why put on them instead a property tax which, I am sure, the rich landlords will recover from their poor tenants. Are you then killing the rich or the poor? Do you really claim to be the champions of the poor?

Finally you say "As a friend of the Parsis I beg those who are leading the agitation to think twice before they continue in their course. Persistent and malicious campaign against the Government and the Ministry.....would recoil on the community itself. The silly demonstration at the Sir C. J. Hall have already roused the other communities to a defensive attitude."

This sounds like an ultimatum against us. As a friend of the Parsis, you ought never to have sat on the same platform with a bogus Colonel Ghadiali: In spite of your mistake you persisted in holding three meetings with him as your lecturer. At the second meeting ruffians from Kamatipura occupied the hall in large numbers and punished the Parsis severely. How did these ruffians come to attend a lecture on Prohibition in English when they could hardly read or write their own names? I do not know—you perhaps know better. Who called out the Police in strong force and why did the Police keep asking the Parsis not to enter the C. J. Hall. I personally was pushed away by the Police. Do you call this a Public Meeting?

And what about the meeting at Dadar yesterday when neither Mr. Deo nor you were allowed to speak by the audience. Did the Parsis make "silly demonstrations" at Dadar too or was the audience composed of Hindus and Mohamedans?

Finally, allow me to tell you Mr. Munshi that the duty of any good Government is to look several years ahead of itself. If it is your conception to introduce reforms at whatever cost to-day and let to-morrow take care of itself then you are merely seeking for trouble. If it matters nothing to you that such old established institutions like the Taj Mahal and Majestic Hotels, such Restaurants as Mongini and Cornaglia, all the leading Clubs of Bombay, Building Contractors and Architects, Landlords, Cotton Mills and all others should suffer huge losses and go under, then I say that with all the strength in our possession, by God's will we must fight to take the administration out of your hands. For we love our beautiful Bombay, who had the temerity to say "What matters if Bombay blazes away to-morrow!"

I remain,
Yours Sincerely,
RUSSA H. MEHTA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

It Isn't Fair

V. P. DUSAJ considers that the discrimination in the prohibition scheme by which non-Asistics will be given drinking permits is unfair and derogatory to Indians.

Aundh Harijans

A. C. GEORGE thanks the Aundh State Government for their recent declaration of equal rights to Harijans.

Parsis And Economy

N. G. MANERIKAR suggests that in view of coming prohibition, the Parsis should try to explore all fields of communal economy so that they can render relief to all these who might be thrown out of employment. The correspondent suggests that the burning of sandalwood in fire temples should be cut down to the minimum.

Kolhapur State Deputation

RATNAPPA KUMBHAR and other signatories send us the letter they have addressed to the Prime Minister of Kolhapur clarifying the position of the deputation of the Kolhapur State Subjects which recently waited upon Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru.

Aurangabad Jail Incident

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As much importance is being attached in the Press to the telegrams sent out by Mr. Kelkar to the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, to Sir Akbar Hydari and other high officials about the alleged lathi charges on the prisoners in the Aurangabad jail resulting in serious injuries to 100 Satyagrahis I trust you will publish a few facts which came to my notice in this connection.

I happened to be in Aurangabad at the time when the supposed riot in the Aurangabad jail was being spoken about in the City and made a few enquiries from local leaders and responsible officials. Even in Aurangabad the report of the trouble in the jail did not carry with it the allegation that such a large number of people had been seriously injured. I was present at the cremation ceremony of a Punjabi Satyagrahi on the 8th evening when Mahasha Krishna the "Sixth Dictator" and a dozen Satyagrahis mingled with a number of Arya Samajists of the city present at the cremation ground and though Mahasha Krishna and others were heard by me and other journalists to complain of several minor matters no mention was made of the allegations telegraphed by Mr. Kelkar. It is unlikely that when mutterings and murmurings were freely voiced, without fear of interference by the police authorities who were standing two furlongs away, that such a serious happening should have gone by unmentioned. It was as a matter of fact referred to by a questioner from among the public but did not call for a response from the Satyagrahis gathered there.

However, the next day I made definite enquiries in responsible quarters and was informed that the impression that there was a riot in jail had been created by the sounding of an alarm bell and though there was for a short time a deal of confusion there was no rioting and violence on either side. The disturbance was due to the fact that when food was being served to a few hundred Satyagrahis a hue and cry was raised that there was no food for the others and everybody refused to eat. There was much shouting and booing which caused a reaction in other parts of the jail which was soon re-echoing with shouts and slogans. In the confusion somebody rang the alarm bell and naturally to restore order the jail authorities rounded up the prisoners.

When the Taluqdars and other responsible officers arrived and explained matters to the leaders order was restored and a spell of mob law ended. There were no serious injuries and the mild lathi charges were merely for purpose of discipline and did not result in any excesses.

It must be remembered that with the advent of almost 800 Satyagrahis in one night bringing the total number of inmates in the jail to 2,000 the resources of the jail authorities were overtaxed. It is however, a fact that there was ample food for the whole lot and that it was being served out in instalments to facilitate attention but the Satyagrahis unreasonably demanded that all be served together and since there were insufficient utensils for the purpose their request was not practicable.

It is no secret that in these mass Satyagrahas very large number is made up of vagrants, unemployed and paid agitators over whom even the leaders are unable to exercise sufficient influence. They get easily exasperated and while remaining non-violent in the literal sense of the word act in a coercive and aggressive manner deliberately provoking disciplinary action from the jail authorities which later provides material for malicious propaganda against Government. Such events acquire undue importance when well-known publicmen lend their name to it.

One curious feature of Mr. Kelkar's telegram needs to be referred to before concluding and that is the incongruous appeal made by Mr. Kelkar to the Bombay Governor to interfere in a matter which does not relate to his Province. If subjects of the Bombay Government think it fit to create trouble in a neighbouring State they should at least be prepared to receive whatever treatment is meted out to them. How the Bombay Governor could intervene in the matter is beyond one's comprehension.—Yours, etc.

"A JOURNALIST".

Hyderabad.

INDIAN SHIPPING

Menace Of British Vested Interests

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The attached letter, in reply to the leading article on "Coastal Shipping" appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" last Saturday, was sent by me for publication to the Editor of that paper As it has been published in a mutilated form, I shall thank you to extend to me the courtesy of your esteemed columns for publishing it as it stands.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTIKUMAR NAROTTAM MORARJEE.

COPY

Bombay, 26th June, 1939.

The Editor,
The "Times of India,"
Bombay.

Sir,

I shall thank you to extend to me the courtesy of your columns for the publication of this letter in the next issue of your paper.

Indian shipping has never been your pet child and no one who has read your leader on "Coastal Shipping" in your paper on Saturday morning will, therefore, feel surprised at the sudden parental solicitude which you profess to feel for its development. There have been rate wars in the past when British shipping interests attempted to wipe off the truly Swadeshi Indian shipping concerns and during the last two years the Mogul Line controlled by the B.I. and the Asiatic has been carrying on a strangling rate war against the Scindia Co. in the Haj Line which the Scindia Co., in response to the request of the Muslim public, has been trying to serve. These rate wars evidently do not awaken your economic conscience as they are intended to crush national shipping endeavours. When, however, it is a question between a British firm and a national shipping company, you naturally deem it your duty to show some regard for the so-called Indian concern so that the claims of the Britishers may be thereby safeguarded. It is, however, too late in the day for any fair-minded Indian to mistake the real motive of this solicitude on your part.

The question of coastal shipping is not only an economic one. Every important maritime country has reserved its coastal trade to its national ships and even to-day there has been a persistent cry in Great Britain itself to reserve its coastal trade to its own national ships. Your advice, therefore, to eschew political considerations from the field of Indian shipping or for the matter of that Indian industries will not find any response from those who are anxious to see India coming into her own. At a time when Great Britain has announced that it will help both its shipping and ship-building industries by all sorts of financial help which may amount to several crores of rupees per year, it will be nothing but a cruel mockery of their patriotism and sense of justice for you to ask Indians who not only do not receive any help from their own Government but who have been the victims of unheard of constitutional fetters on their ability to develop in the shipping line, to give up all political considerations and to approach the problem of the development of national shipping "in a spirit of generous compromise" with British interests. To ask Indians who not only do not receive any help from their own Government but who have been the victims of unheard of constitutional fetters on their ability to develop in the shipping line, to give up all political considerations and to approach the problem of the development of national shipping "in a spirit of generous compromise" with British interests. To ask Indians who have been prevented all these years by British shipping interests from building up an Indian Mercantile marine and that too in their own home waters to be generous towards their oppressors is to add insult to injury. India, however, has realised that an efficient and powerful Indian Merchant Navy owned, controlled and managed by her own nationals is quite essential for enriching her economic life, nationalising her policy of defence and enabling her to shape her political destiny and is, therefore, determined to surmount all difficulties that lie in her path for the development of such a national mercantile marine. Let there be no mistake about it.

I have, however, no quarrel with your defence of the Bombay Steam or rather its agents Killick Nixons. It would be surprising if you did not defend them. I may, however, point out to you that your statement regarding the Ratnagar heralding its entry "with a sweeping reduction in rates" does not correspond with facts. Moreover, your remark that "previous to 1936 traffic on the Konkan coast had been conducted without cut-throat competition" ignores the severe rate war which was carried on by the so-called Indian concern the Bombay Steam, against the truly Swadeshi Shipping line, the Indian Co-operative, in the years 1932 and 1933. I have no desire to go into the details of the terms on which agreement could have been arrived at between the three lines plying on the Konkan coast, but I am constrained to remark that your criticism that "Scindia arbitrarily insisted that it should have 50 per cent of the Konkan trade—although neither the size of its subsidiaries' fleet nor their previous share of the trade warranted this" is not only misleading but ignores the most important and valuable concession which the Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar had agreed to make, viz., that they would not ply their ships beyond Panjim during the currency of the agreement. The protection thus afforded to the Bombay Steam in all its other trades seems to have had no value in the eyes of its directors. They were not prepared to give any 'quid pro quo' for it. The Bombay Steam wanted to have its own way and continued to dictate its terms to these small companies at the point of the bayonet and expected them to accept the same, although it would have left them with a serious loss year after year. No Company—much less a nationally-minded company—would thus be a party to the signing of her own death warrant. That is not the way in which negotiations could be successfully carried on.

It is not our claim only that the Bombay Steam cannot be called a Swadeshi concern. The definition of a Swadeshi concern has been laid down by the most powerful national organisation in the country—a definition which has received universal acceptance. The definition is that "no concern can or shall be regarded as 'Swadeshi' unless its control, direction and management are in Indian hands". The Bombay Steam is evidently, therefore, not a true Swadeshi concern but, apart from that, the history of the fight which India has put forth for the advancement of Indian shipping during the last twenty years prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the heart of the British Agents of the so-called Swadeshi concern has not only not beaten in unison with the demand of the nation for the development of Indian shipping but its pulsations have always been in tune with the designs of the opponents of Indian shipping, the British shipping interests. It is this most intriguing anomaly militating against the true development of Indian shipping which requires to be set right and that could only be done if the nationals of the country are at the helm of affairs of the Bombay Steam and attend to its management and shape its policy from day to day. There is, therefore, nothing wrong if that becomes the most important issue in the existing controversy. It is not unusual in the world of shipping either to buy up a rival line or to acquire controlling interest in that line or to obtain its management for a consideration. If Indian shipping interests are, therefore, making any attempts to nationalise the management of the Bombay Steam, it is a move in the right direction and no fair-minded Indian will have anything to say against it when he realises how the British shipping interests have prevented and are preventing the development of true Swadeshi shipping industry in this country.

One point more and I have done. The Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar accepted, in response to a letter from the Government of India, the principle of arbitration. They have named Sardar Vallabhbhai as their arbitrator. It is for the Bombay Steam to name its arbitrator who can sit with Sardar Vallabhbhai. The Bombay Steam has varied the terms of reference from time to time. The Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar have not done so, but have requested the Government of India to settle the terms of reference in consultation with the companies actually engaged in the Konkan trade bearing in mind the broad national aspect of the Indian shipping problem, viz. the necessity of developing an Indian mercantile marine owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of the country. The Scindia Company has nothing to do with this arbitration but it has informed the Government of India that its Directors will always be willing to place their services at the disposal of the Commerce Member, if their services at the disposal of the Commerce Member, if their services were required, for helping him in the solution of the Konkan coast controversy. You may try to misrepresent the attitude of these Indian companies but the above facts will speak for themselves and even emphasis from you to the contrary will not, I am sure, succeed in clouding the real issues. The problems connected with the development of Indian shipping industry are not merely questions of rupees, annas and pies as you seem to think. No one who has studied the history of the continuous attempts which the British shipping interests have made specially during the last two decades and more to wipe off the Indian shipping companies even from their own home waters will commit the high treason against his country by agreeing with your remark that "here is no question of Indo-British rivalry". The struggle of the Indian shipping industry for its very existence has been a struggle to try to stand against its British rivals and every patriotic Indian will, therefore, feel it his bounden duty not only to support every endeavour for bringing Indian capital invested in the Indian shipping industry under the true national control but will effectively help all arrangements which are calculated to enable the Indian shipping concerns to pool their resources in presenting an united front against the menace from its rivals, the British shipping interest.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. SHANTIKUMAR N. MORARJEE.

NO ADMISSION FOR GIRLS

Christ Church College Principal Explains

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

An interesting explanation is given by the Principal of the Christ Church College, Cawnpore, for debarring all women students from admission in the College which has created a considerable stir in the women's circles of these provinces. He says that in September 1937 the women students' concert was seriously disturbed and the college had to be closed for a month and great anxiety prevailed among the women students and their parents. The college, however, did not send the women students away.

The Principal adds:—

Throughout 1938 mischievous people in Cawnpore had been busy making continuance of their study at the college by women students more and more difficult. I have intercepted a large number of anonymous letters addressed to the girls in the college in the most indecent and filthy of terms. I have also a letter from the Superintendent of Police saying that he repeatedly received complaints from the Employers' Association that the students of two Cawnpore colleges have insulted and caused annoyance to lady typists on their way to the offices.

KARACHI, June 26.—As a part of the literacy campaign the peons of Government House and the Sind Secretariat have also been induced to take to reading and writing.—United Press.

Municipal Competitive Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you if you will kindly allow me to voice through the columns of your esteemed paper a public grievance.

The Bombay Municipality intends to hold a competitive examination, in the month of August, for candidates, desiring to be employed in the various offices of the Municipality. The candidates are required to furnish various details along with their application forms. One of the requirements is a certificate from a Magistrate that the applicant is a domicile of the city of Bombay. It is certainly not possible for every candidate to get a certificate of this nature, because every one is not expected to personally know a J. P. or a Magistrate. Does it not amount to denying some the jobs, only for no fault of theirs?

Secondly, candidates are asked to attach a certificate from the University stating their marks in all individual subjects. Such a certificate would cost them a sum of rupees two. Why should the Municipal Authorities not be content only with a certificate from the school or the college Principal?

The whole system of this examination simply amounts to first offering jobs to the candidates and then making it very difficult is not wholly impossible for many of them to secure the same.—Yours etc.,

K. A. L.

Bombay, June 26.

Police Stand By While Indians Are Abused And Insulted

Ceylon Labour Union's Intimidating Tactics: Sama Samaj Party Meetings Broken Up: European Attitude

(From A Correspondent).

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

The Anti-Indian feeling is being fomented very rapidly by certain parties in this country. One gentleman is spending his money lavishly to finance a press and several rowdies in doing this nefarious task. There seems to be some secret hand at work. The rowdy element is roaming about in the Indian quarters of Colombo reading obscene songs about Malayalee labourers and merchants and requesting Sinhalese to boycott Indian Firms. These groups move slowly and stand in front of some Indian shops in Pettah and do the propaganda. The Indian shop-keeper, perhaps out of fear, passes on unconcerned. I have been able to see the Police meeting this crowd of propagandists at certain centres where the Indians predominate—perhaps with a view to see that no Indian takes offence at this and takes law into his hands. If this propaganda is allowed unchecked for some more time, then the life of the Indian residents in Colombo would become intolerable. When Indians walk about in the streets or travel in the Buses, street urchins or some usually well-dressed Sinhalese ask the question "When do you intend leaving for India" and then laugh. The Sinhalese newspapers are full of anti-Indian slogans and of distorted facts to meet their anti-Indian propaganda. It is rather regretted that the Indian community especially the mercantile section is extremely indifferent. The propaganda is made in such a way that the Elephant Cigarette Factory has thought fit to dismiss 22 of the Indians who were employed by them. Several private employers, especially Sinhalese, have dismissed their Indian labourers without any rhyme or reason. The action of the Elephant Cigarette Factory clearly shows the mentality of the European element in this country. I am sure, Indians in India would take this matter up and take action against its sister concern there.

NEW LEGISLATION CONTEMPLATED.

On the report of the Inspector-General of Police, the Home Committee is considering the feasibility of arming the present ministry with special powers never contemplated by the bureaucratic Colonial Government of the past. This seems to be the first fruits of the Pan-Sinhalese Ministry. There had been some disturbances in the meetings held by the "Sama Samajist" Party during the past few months. These disturbances were engineered and financed by those who use the same organisation to do propaganda against the Indians. Under the proposed Ordinance it is contemplated to disperse any meeting where it is feared there will be a breach of the peace. The police now seeks to prevent the holding of meetings on the pretext of the breach of the peace and this would really mean that in future it will be impossible for any but the ministerialist party to hold any meeting in any party of Ceylon.

There is a feeling raising amongst a section of Sinhalese community against the present Ministry individually or otherwise, and the ministers feel that such repressive legislation is a necessity.

PRESENT AGITATION IS A RUSE.

The ministry which has been unable to do anything to help the poor Sinhalese villager and the Sinhalese labour during the past 8 years, tried to side-track the attention of these people by telling them that all will be well if the Indians are driven out of Ceylon. It is represented to the Sinhalese that when the Indians are driven out, they could dictate terms to the employers as regards wages and living conditions and that there would be a millennium. This action of the ministers is nothing more than that of a drowning man catching at the straw. This aspect of the ministry's work was being successfully exposed by the "Sama Samajists" and that is why efforts are made to back up a movement to nip it in the early stages.

The Ceylon Labour Union has, it seems, circularised to all private employers of labourers asking them to follow the lead given by the Government regarding non-Ceylonese labour. It is also feared that there is likely to be trouble created by the Labour Union in the workshops of the private employers if they do not give effect to the circular of the Labour Union. The Labour Union which is maintained from the 5 and 10 cents. collections from the Indian workers and Indian Labour contractors is doing all this mischief. The contractors are in a mortal fear of stopping their contribution to this Labour demi god! It is also learnt that the Employers' Federation is going to lead a deputation to His Excellency the Governor in regard to this matter. I do not know why there is a move for this deputation. The employers could successfully resist the unjust demands of the Labour Union

THE CEYLON DELEGATION.

The Ceylon delegation is likely to leave Ceylon by October after the Budget. It is learnt the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Local Administration, are likely to go. The Financial Secretary Mr. Huxam is also expected to follow. Mr. Huxam is the Brain of the Ministry as regards anti-Indian proposals. The Indian leaders should be thoroughly acquainted with the anti-Indian acts done by the various members of the delegation so that they may be questioned as to their intentions.

It is also rumoured that the Secretary of the Overseas Indian Association of Delhi is likely to visit Ceylon for a personal study of the present situation.

BRITAIN'S ILLUMINATED POLICEMAN

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Police constable Lord, of the Brighton borough police, has made history as the first illuminated policeman in the country.

Wearing a helmet and cloak coated with a new type of phosphorescent paint, he stood in one of the town's busiest centres and directed traffic at the height of an A. R. P. "black-out."

Street lighting was extinguished and red hurricane lamps were the only guide for pedestrians, while the traffic control signals were hooded.—United Press.

"TABARRA" MOVEMENT CONDEMNED

LUCKNOW, June 26.

Resolutions protesting against the "Tabarra" movement and deprecating the attitude of those who treat the "Madhe Sahaba" and "Tabarra" questions as controversial, were adopted at a meeting of representative Sunnis held here yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Azhar Ali, M.L.A. (Central). Among the speakers were Choudhuri Niamat Ullah, ex-Judge of the Allahabad High Court and Mahomed Humayun Mirza, retired District Judge.—United Press.

C. K. Nayudu In Karachi

KARACHI, June 26.

Major C. K. Nayudu, the well-known India cricketer, has arrived in Karachi to make arrangements for the flight of His Highness the Maharaja of Indore and his party to England.

Taking advantage of his presence, the local cricketers discussed with Major Nayudu the problems that confront the Indian Cricket.—United Press.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President, Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, recently toured the Nakhtrana Taluka to ascertain the grievances of the people. Photo at the left shows Mr. Meherally addressing a public meeting at Nakhtrana, while, at the right is a group of Kisan ladies, who attended the meeting at Kotda village in very large numbers to hear Mr. Meherally.

Hyderabad Letter

"NOT FOLLOWING MAHATMA'S ADVICE"

Allegations Against Arya Samajists By "C. R."

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD Dn., June 25.

Archaeological finds of historical interest in the shape of three copper swords which are believed to belong to the early Andhra period are reported from Kallur, a village in Manwi Taluq of Raichur District. The Archaeological Department of Hyderabad has after careful examination found these swords to be similar in form to those discovered many years ago at Fathegarh in the United Provinces of which mention has been made by Sir John Marshal in the Cambridge History of India. The dimensions of these swords are varying with round fillet in the middle such as is found in modern swords.

It appears that the handles of all the three swords which are straight with sharp edges on each side, originally had grips of wood have now perished. The points of two swords are sharp while that of the smallest is round. Since their edges are sharp enough to inflict a wound, it appears that these swords were used as weapons on war and not for purposes of worship as is the opinion of Sir John Marshal in regard to the Fathe-Garh finds.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE

Sensation prevails at Parbhini On the 17th June when Mr. Ananta Reddy, B.A., LL.B., Tahsildar was returning home from his office, a peon by name Mohamed Bashir and his brother, it is alleged suddenly attacked him with lathis. Mr. Reddy who was going all alone received injuries on his legs and hands. The assailants were taken into custody and when questioned they seem to have confessed that they had attacked the Tahsildar because he was alleged to be partial to the Hindus.

Legal proceedings are being taken against the assailants.

C. R. DEFENDS 144

That the Arya Samajists are not following Mahatma Gandhi's advice was the view expressed by the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopala Chariar, Premier of Madras who crossed the Hyderabad State on his way to Bombay to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting. C. R. was informed that political activities were in abeyance owing to the suspension of Satyagraha by the State Congress, and that the people were anxiously awaiting the much advertised reforms.

When asked about the restriction of civil liberties, "C. R." stated that in order to maintain peace and order the Government of Madras had to take recourse to Section 144 with regard to Arya Samaj activities and observed that they were in no way bound to help the Hyderabad State as a reciprocity measure.

OBJECT OF HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

Not Directed Against Nizam's Rule

LUCKNOW, June 26.

"The object of the Satyagraha is not the abolition of the Nizamdom or the Nizam's legitimate rule in Hyderabad. Almost 93 per cent. of the people of Hyderabad are Hindus and it is just within the principles of democracy and right of self-determination that they want the administration of the State suiting to their needs. From the trend of the resolution and speeches it appears that they are trying to make Hyderabad matter a communal question I would emphatically deny such idea", says Pandit Jyoti Shanker Dikshit, General Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Hindu Sabha, in the course of a statement with regard to a resolution adopted at a meeting of Muslims held at Lucknow on June 23, asking the Mahasabhaites, Arya Samajists and Congressmen to stop the Hyderabad agitation by July 1 and threatening reprisal if it is not stopped.

"The demands of Hyderabad Satyagraha have repeatedly been put before the Nizam Government in particular and the public in general. The grim determination of the Hindus to fight to a finish for a noble and just cause would not deflect an inch", added Mr. Dikshit.—United Press.

Wages Not Cut Down

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association Contradicts Press Report

The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association writes:—

In regard to the Press Report to the effect that 33 Ahmedabad Mills have made wage cuts, I have to state that the report is entirely false and obviously has been engineered by interested propagandists.

Not only that no member-mill has made any wage cut but a member-mill which recently closed down, is reported to have declined the workers' offer to work on reduced wages.

I am to add that the Committee of my Association would much appreciate, if the Press referred to the Association before publishing unreliable news and information supplied through irresponsible agencies.

I am to assure that my Committee shall always be glad to cooperate with the Press in disseminating correct information on all proper occasions.

HOUSING PROBLEM BECOMING ACUTE

Appeal To A. I. C. C. To Launch Nation-Wide Campaign To Solve It

Sit. M. Gandhi, Secretary, Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference writes:—

The housing problem, particularly, in big industrial cities is growing more acute day by day.

It is as important and urgent as education and other nation-building activities. At present lakhs of people are dwelling in black, dingy, insanitary and uncomfortable hovels. Hence the housing problem is a national problem deserving immediate attention.

Unfortunately, Provincial Governments have not attached sufficient importance to it and no serious attempts are being made to solve it.

The Bombay Government appointed a Rent Inquiry Committee last year; but no relief has been given so far.

Will the members of the A. I. C. C. be pleased to see that a wide-spread programme is launched by all local and provincial bodies to solve the housing problem?

STATE WORKER ON HUNGER-STRIKE

LUDHIANA, June 26.

Information has been received in the office of the Punjab States' Propaganda Board from Marer-kotla that Sardar Sewasingh Bapla a prominent Praja Mandal worker, who was arrested by the State police a few days ago, has gone on hunger-strike

Sardar Keher Singh and two others are reported to have been let off.—United Press.

JANKIDEVI BAJAJ AT JAIPUR

JAIPUR, June 26

Shrimati Jankidevi Bajaj, accompanied by Sjt. Radha Krishna Bajaj, convenor of the Jaipur Satyagraha Council, visited the Jaipur Praja Mandal centres at Dausa, Hindaun, Sawai, Madhopur and Gangapur.

She exhorted the Praja Mandal workers and people of those places to take up constructive work and encourage spinning and Khadi.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Award Sequel

Sarni Kamdar Association's Protest

The Secretary, Gujarat Sarni Kamdar Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

The Working Committee of the Gujarat Sarni Kamdar Association, Ahmedabad, notes with regret the contents of the statement issued to the press by the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, wherein an attempt is made to mislead the Sarni Workers and the public.

The allegation that the Sarni Workers propose to repudiate the award of the Sar Panch K. B. Ismail Desai is quite false, because they have in fact accepted the arbitration award, so far as it decides the four issues referred to the arbitrator, whereas they refuse to accept that part of the award which pertains to the issues which were never included to the terms of reference for arbitration. After receiving the arbitration award and noting its contents, the Secretary of the Gujarat Sarni Kamdar Association approached Mr. K. B. Ismail Desai and brought to his notice that the inclusion of the three issues in the award was illegal, as they were not referred to him for arbitration, and that the Sarni Workers would not accept it, as it is detrimental to their interest.

Mr. K. B. Ismail Desai was kind enough to promise that he would delete that part of the award, but after a few days, the Sarni Workers were surprised when the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association issued a circular to the mills in which the objectional part of the award was sought to be enforced. The Working Committee protested against the foisting of the illegal portion on the Sarni Workers and sent a note of dissent both to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and to Mr. K. B Ismail Desai, hoping that the new circular would be withdrawn, but without any result. The Working Committee have noted with regret the fact that the Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, in spite of their avowal to the contrary have failed to deal with the Sarni Workers' complaints placed before them for the last five or six months, and hence the Sarni Workers have been obliged to decide to go on strike, knowing full well that the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association will be held responsible for the strike and not the Sarni Workers, who have waited long enough and given full scope to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to deal with their complaints before adopting their last resort.

FREE BOOKS FOR VILLAGERS

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

It is learnt that the Government has decided to distribute one book to each villager made literate under the anti-illiteracy drive. The nature of the book would be such as to make villagers regard it with reverence. The Government had under consideration the distribution of the "Ramayana" to such villagers; but as its cost is prohibitive, another book under compilation would be distributed. This book will contain hymns from Tulsidas, Surdas, Mirabai, etc. Non-Hindus would be supplied with other books.

Mr. G. D. Birla and the Nawab of Chhatari have already contributed to the fund. It is expected that Rs. 30,000 would be required annually. The Government has also started a "no thumb" campaign.

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Writes "Shriman Pandit ji Maharaj: Her Highness, the senior Rani Sahiba was ill since 3 years. Various treatments proved futile, and we had completely lost hope. Dysentry, Fever, Cough, Fits and spitting of blood etc., all persisted. But recovery was visible from the 3rd day of your treatment. Now her bowels move regularly, her digestion is good. She can even digest milk. She is daily gaining in activity and is feeling healthy in every way. We all are so grateful to you."
(Private Secretary Khanadhana state).

Writes "Sometime back, I had one of my patients treated by Shriman Pandit ji. He was suffering since many years from debility and was unfit for marital duties. He recovered completely. I am glad to inform you that a few days back I met him and I was told that his wife conceived 3 months back (after 15 years of marriage). He is indeed very happy over his success for which he thanks Pandit ji and the God Almighty." (Dr. S. Aden.)

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THE NAME THAT STANDS OUT TO SATISFY INSURANCE NEEDS
BOMBAY BRANCH
SIR P. MEHTA RD FORT BOMBAY

Resolution On Separation Of Andhra Passed

(Continued from page 16.)

broke out, the Oil Company expected the Assam Government to render them such assistance as to end the strike and also to recruit fresh labour. Having failed in that attempt, they approached the Congress President through the Assam Government to intervene in the dispute and settle it. But the oil company was not prepared to accept certain conditions. In the first instance, the company would not agree to the minimum demand, namely that the dispute should be submitted to a conciliatory Board those findings they should strive to implement. Instead, the company argued that it had the right to engage men as it pleased and would not surrender such a right.

High Horse

He had realised that the company was riding high horse. It was, however, foolish to ignore the value of public opinion or public criticisms. Nor could they regard themselves as above Government supervision or control.

In order to implement the findings of the conciliation Board, it was necessary to have labour legislation like the one now passed recently in Bombay.

Proceeding, Dr. Roy stated that at present the British and other foreign concerns in India, especially in Congress Provinces, felt that their liberties had been curtailed and that they were not getting the same rights as before the Congress came into power.

With regard to the firing incident on April 18, which was now a subject matter of judicial inquiry, and the question of the necessity of a public inquiry, those questions had been taken up in other ways by the Working Committee and had not been referred to in the resolution.

Take Over Concern

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa urged through an amendment the termination of the lease of the Oil Company so that the oil fields could be taken under the charge of the State forthwith. He also wanted that the A.I.C.C. should accept an amendment for the boycott of the products of the Assam Oil Company.

Mr. Sidhwa said that the present lease would normally last till 1942 but in view of the adamantine attitude of the Company, it was necessary to terminate it without delay. He referred to the manner in which the Company had monopolised the oil trade in India and said that the only way by which the management could be influenced to take a friendly attitude towards the workers was by an effective boycott of its products.

Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal moved an amendment that the Company should be urged to re-employ the strikers and that in the meantime the Congress should organise monetary assistance for the strikers. Mr. Sanyal referred to the suffering of the strikers since the deadlock.

Mr. Kumaranand urged through another amendment that the Assam Ministry should resign in case an amicable settlement of the dispute was not brought about without delay.

The observance of an All India Digboi Day to rally public opinion in favour of the strikers was urged through an amendment moved by Mr. Shibnath Banerji. He also wanted that in the meantime, the Congress should organise a rigorous boycott of the products of the Company.

Mover's Reply

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy in winding up the discussion said that it was a matter for gratification that all sections of the House were unanimous in the opinion regarding the course suggested by the official resolution.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa withdrew his amendment while the amendments of Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal, Mr Kumaranand and Mr. Shibnath Banerji were put to vote and lost.

The original resolution moved by Dr. B. C. Roy was passed unanimously.

Requisitions Turned Down

After the resolution on the Digboi strike was passed, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that he had received a requisition from several members asking for priority for two resolutions which had been balloted with the rest.

The first of these was a resolution on unemployment given notice of by Mr. Sibnath Bonerjee and the other on War Resistance by Mr. Shanker Kurtkoti. If there was large section of opinion in the house that they should be given priority he was prepared to do so, else he would like the resolutions to be moved in the order in which they appeared on the ballot paper. The house indicated by show of hands that the majority of them were opposed to giving preference.

At this stage Mr. Sibnath Banerjee moved the adjournment of the house to discuss the situation arising out of war danger. He said that there was no custom of moving adjournment motions in the A.I.C.C. But following the precedent set up by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Satyamurthi and other constitutional pundits who had cited the authority of rules of procedure in the Legislatures on the two preceding days, he had also ventured to move this adjournment motion. The problem was urgent, the international situation was becoming worse and worse day by day and therefore it was but meet that the question should be considered.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that even according to the procedure followed in the Legislatures, one had to give notice of his adjournment motion before the commencement of the business of the house.

The President, therefore, held the motion out of order.

The non-official resolutions including those given notice of at the Calcutta meeting of the A.-I. C. C. were then taken up.

It was found that either the movers of the resolutions were not in the House or were not willing to move them, or the President found that the subject-matter of the particular resolution had already been covered by other resolutions passed by the A.I.C.C.

The only resolution that really came to be moved was one on the Separation of Andhra, standing in the name of Mr. P. Sriramulugaru.

SEPARATION OF ANDHRA

When his name was called out the mover was away taking tea and had to be fetched to move his resolution. He moved:—

"The All-India Congress Committee is strongly of opinion that immediate steps should be taken for the formation of a separate Andhra Province."

He said that everybody knew the merits of the question and appealed to them to pass the resolution unanimously.

Mr. B. Tirumala Rao who seconded the resolution said that Andhra was a region comprised of 57 square miles, that it had a population of 17 millions, yielded a revenue of seven crores of rupees and had a coast line of 700 miles. It was larger than the Central Provinces, Orissa or Sind and had a revenue larger than that of Bihar.

If self-government should be real it was absolutely necessary that there should be linguistic provinces.

Mr. Jadumani Mangraj moved an amendment which sought to add a proviso that an impartial tribunal should be set up to demarcate the Oriya tracts included in Andhra.

The People of Orissa, he said had been struggling to organise a province of their own and he wanted to voice the resentment of the Oriyas at the treatment that had been meted out to them even by the Congress. If any Andhra tracts were included in Orissa, his Andhra friends might take them away but give back to Orissa such tracts as were included in Madras.

Kerala and Karnatak

Mr. Shankar Krutukoti wanted to move an amendment to include the claims of Karnataka to be a separate province, within the scope of the resolution; and Mr. Abdul Rahman wanted to include Kerala. The President ruled that it could not be done as the claims of each of these provinces to be separate may be based on entirely different grounds.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa wanted to move an amendment requesting the Working Committee to take suitable action in the light of recent developments. In the course of his tours in Andhra he had noticed that the demand for a separate province was universal and since Sind had been separated and had benefited by the separation he could understand why the Andhras wanted a separate province.

Mr. Annapurnayya supporting Mr. Sidhwa's amendment said that the agitation for a separate Andhra Province was 25 years old. An impression was gaining ground in Andhra that the Congress was somewhat indifferent to their claims. Therefore it was not enough that they should pass a pious resolution but they should try to do their best to implement it.

Mr. Nilkanth Das while wholeheartedly supporting the principle of a linguistic province also extended support to the amendment of Mr. Mungraj. He stated that during the last two and a half centuries the neighbouring provinces had encroached on Orissa while Orissa herself had been powerless to encroach on any province.

Mr. Abdul Rehaman supported the resolution and hoped that the Andhras got a separate province of their own the Kannadigas and the Keralites would soon follow suit.

The Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dubey also supported the amendment of Mr. Mangraj.

Mr. Lingraju appealed to the House to pass the resolution without any amendment.

Mr. Mandeshwara Sharma said that the Andhra masses were becoming impatient and appealed for the co-operation of the Oriyas.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa withdrew his amendment. Mr. Mangraj's amendment was lost and the resolution was carried by a large majority.

Only a few minutes being left for noon Rajen Babu said that it would not be possible effectively to discuss any other resolution within that time and having obtained the permission of the House adjourned the proceedings "sine die." But before doing so he wanted to thank them for the dignified manner in which the proceedings had been conducted. There were no doubt differences of opinion but everybody should believe in the honesty and sincerity of those who held opinions different from his own. Without that conviction it would have been impossible to work together.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in thanking them all said that the success of the session was due to the spirit of democracy and sportsmanship that had prevailed in all sections of the House.

He paid glowing compliments to the forbearance, large-heartedness, coolness, equanimity, sweetness of of the Congress President.

He congratulated the volunteer organisations and also the various bodies and firms which had helped the B.P.C.C. and had co-operated with it to make the session a success.

MORE AND BETTER CATTLE NEEDED

Humanitarian League President's Appeal To A.I.C.C. To Take Up Question

Seth Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri, President, Bombay Humanitarian League, has addressed a detailed letter to the Members of the All-India Congress Committee in connection with the question of conservation and improvement of cattle in the country.

While reviewing the present condition of the cattle, he has pointed out that the quality and number of cattle in the country is inadequate to the needs of the country. Thus the shortage of plough cattle is evident and the country badly needs more and better bullocks. He has further pointed out that the existing number of cows etc. which is calculated to be 3,33,12,792 according to 1935 census figures, is hardly sufficient to supplement the annual losses of cattle from natural deaths and slaughters.

Similarly milk and dairy products, which form the essential staple food of India, have to be obtained from the same number. On an average, hardly 1/8 pint of milk is available per capita per day, while the average need of milk is one pint per capita per day. When the needs of milk are so ill-supplied, how is it possible to get pure ghee and butter from them? This calls for more and better cows for the country.

The third and the most important use of cattle in India is for farm-yard manure. As pointed out by him out of the existing cattle 15,37,29,219 acres of sown area can be manured while 60,367,604 acres have to be manured at a huge cost of about Rs. 30 crores if scientific fertilisers are to be used. But the cultivator can ill-afford to spend anything on fertilisers and hence the lands are insufficiently manured and the out-turn of crops is reduced. Thus from all these consideration, conservation and increment of cattle is the highest need of the country.

While pointing out the huge annual losses of cattle, it has been stated that about 12 p.c. of cattle die of natural deaths and about a crore and a quarter are annually slaughtered for beer and trade in beef, hides, bones etc. Thus calculating the total annual losses to be at 3 crores, it is even then impossible to make up for this deficit from the young stock obtained annually. He has thus emphasised the need for conservation of the existing breeding stock.

Suggesting the various measures that should promptly be taken by the Congress, he has pointed out the urgent need for protective legislation to check the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle going on in the country, grant of adequate pastures near Urban and rural areas, facilities for cheaper transport (railway) of dry cattle, prohibition of import of milk powders and foreign dairy and vegetable products that are freely used in the adulteration of milk, ghee, etc. and the export of best-bred cattle to foreign countries until the needs of the country for well-bred cattle be supplied. An appeal has been made to the A.-I. Congress Committee members to introduce this question for the consideration of the A.I.C.C.

OBJECTIVE OF RADICALS

"Need Of Change In Congress Leadership"

POONA, June 27.

"Economically and politically our leadership does not represent the rank and file, and the apparent struggle between the Rightists and the Leftists in the Congress is basically a struggle between the leadership and the rank and file," said Mr. V. M. Tarkunde, Chairman of the Reception Committee, addressing the delegates to the Conference of All-India Radical Congressmen, which opened here this evening under the presidentship of Mr. M. N. Roy.

Mr. Tarkunde added: "The programme of the league of Radical Congressmen is mainly to remove the impediments in the way of carrying out the programme of the Congress. The chief impediment is a leadership, which is incapable of carrying out that programme. By activising the lower Congress committees, by making them voice their demands and understand their interests, we can make the rank and file of the Congress assert itself and develop its own representative leadership.

OBJECTIVE OF RADICALS

"The idea of alternative leadership, said Mr. Tarkunde, is not merely to substitute one individual leader for another, but to develop this representative leadership of the rank and file, which will necessarily be Radical and revolutionary and which will end the present period of stagnation and demoralisation."

Proceeding Mr. Tarkunde said that the urgent need of co-ordination the genuinely Radical forces in the Congress was now being generally felt. Inspite of some internal corruption, the Congress had also increased manyfold in strength and power. This strength, however, was not being utilised for the capture of political power, which was ostensibly the aim of the Congress. All the important resolutions of the Congress, such as opposition to Federation, resistance to imperialist war of the call for the Constituent Assembly, were capable of being implemented only by revolutionary action.

"Our leadership, however, with its creed of non-violence which excludes even peaceful coercion and relies merely on a change of heart, is logically committed to constitutionalism and compromise. Hence a period of stagnation and inactivity has set in, and internal corruption has increased. And strangely enough this very reason is given for postponing the struggle and continuing the constitutionalism policy which is the cause of that corruption."

ROY WELCOMED AT POONA

POONA, June 27.

A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. M. N. Roy, President-elect of the first All-India Conference of the League of Radical Congressmen, and Mrs. Ellen Roy on their arrival here this noon. Mr. Roy was profusely garlanded.

Among those present at the station were Mr. V. M. Tarkunde, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Senapati Bapat and Mr. P. K. Atre, leader of the Congress Party in the Poona Municipality.

A number of delegates to the conference have already arrived.—United press.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

ence, tending to concentrate more on an expansionist course. From such a path in stages it is more difficult for dictatorial regimes to strike a retreat. Berlin at the same time, realises the danger of a clash and of one extending to two fronts. Germany knows that without an arrangement of the West with Russia, the capacity of the Western Powers to an effective participation against a German drive upon Poland or the Balkan States will be very limited. It is known that Berlin has been concentrating on efforts to check the development of an Anglo-Russian Agreement, both by playing upon the sentiments of certain groups in London by projecting the feasibility and utility of a new imperialist understanding with some more concessions to Germany and by displaying a calculated readiness to certain assurances to Russia. The Berlin correspondent of the Paris daily 'Journal' in the course of a report states that quite recently Berlin tried to get Italy to take a fresh initiative in the direction of approaching Russia with some assurances. Italy is understood to have displayed a reserve, holding Italian position as not well fitted to discharge the role and also being doubtful of Moscow's response. Any way there is increasing appreciation of the fact that a check to the course of understanding between Russia and the Western Powers in association with other circumstances and currents will mean Germany drawing an encouragement to push on a drive against Poland. The tendency in groups in London to overlook the strong possibility of the securing of certain points by Germany against Poland as suited to lead to increase of German pressure on the West and retention of care in these circles to the concept of a new settlement on the basis of more concessions to Germany—in practical terms widening out of a scope for Germany in Eastern Europe—,follows a restraint to draw upon popular forces and an hesitation to satisfactory approach to national movements in some important colonial units in a way suited to prove valuable to meet the course of fascist aggression. This tendency in Britain and other factors as relating to the fascist systems stand out as elements suggestive of the strain gaining and events assuming sharp turns.

FORWARD BLOC IN BEAWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR.

Efforts are being made by the local workers to form "Forward Bloc" at Beawar. Mr. Sunderlal and other workers from Ajmer visited Beawar in this connection.

A meeting of the sympathisers and supporters of "Forward Bloc" attended by prominent workers from Jaipur, Indore, Rutlam, Ujjain Ajmer, Beawar and other places was held at Ajmer at the residence of comrade Jwalapershad's residence. Discussions were held and it was decided that "Forward Bloc" should be formed after the Bombay Leftists' Conference.

P. C. C. WALK OUT.

Out of 34 members of the Ajmer P.C.C. 18 members walked out in a meeting of the P.C.C. held at Ajmer as a protest against the alleged illegal and unconstitutional activities of the President for disqualifying many members without demanding an explanations from them.

A requisition signed by the majority of the members of the P.C.C., it is said, has been submitted to the President to call a special meeting of the P. C. C. It is also learnt that a no-confidence resolution against the President of the P. C. C. will be brought in that meeting.

Take Cognizance Of Objective Conditions: Ganguli's Appeal To Radical Forces

(Continued from page 16.)

ed by the A.I.C.C. meeting at Tripuri should centre round the slogan, 'Constituent Assembly for the Indian People, by the Indian Massess.'

All Leftists should take up the above line into consideration.

Subhas Denies Cuttuck Engagement

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement:—

I understand that it has been announced in the press in Orissa that I am due at Cuttack on 13th July to preside over a youth conference of which Mr. S. A. Huq is the secretary. This announcement is incorrect. I have not accepted any such engagement. I agreed only to be at Cuttack on the 15th July to preside over the Conference at which Sjt Jadumani Manguraymommo M.L.A., is the Reception Committee Chairman and to their engagement I shall adhere.

It is however possible that owing to my South India tour I may have to postpone going to Orissa for some days. As soon as my South India tour is fixed up I shall be able to announce the date of my arrival at Cuttack.—A. P.

TWO NOTABLE FILMS ON SATURDAY

(Continued from page 10.)

gates demonstrated and held up the proceedings—is vividly depicted. For that scene alone, the picture would be worth seeing.

M. P. CONGRESS NEWS-REEL

Talking about news-reels, weren't the proceedings of the Indian Motion Picture Congress filmed? What, then, has happened to the celeluloid that resulted? A local weekly recently reviewed this film and declared it to be hopeless. The other journalists seem to know nothing about it. That apart, the fact remains that the deliberations of the Indian Motion Picture Congress which cost such a lot and which were expected to prove of tremendous publicity value have not yet been brought on the screen? It is as absurd as the proceedings of the journalists not beings reported in the press!

I Hear . . .

That a six-year old film "Tulsidas" was sought to be unearthed and released in opposition to the new Ranjit picture but the scheme fell through.

That Film Corporation's "Dil Hi To Hei" will be completed in mid-July.

That "Bijli" and "Hukam-ka-Ekka" are the titles of Prakash's new pictures, and

That there is some talk of Director Chaudhrie coming back to the Imperial fold.

Mint Workers Formulate Demands

An extraordinary meeting of the Mint Workers' Union was held on 23rd June, 1939 under the presidentship of Mr. S. C. Joshi Great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

In view of the fact that most of the employees of His Majesty's Mint having put in continuous service for several years are yet treated as temporary, this meeting requests the Government of India that orders be issued immediately giving permanent status to all the employees having more than 11 months' continuous service.

This meeting invites the attention of the Government of India to the high cost of living in Bombay and requests that the Minimum Living Wage of the manual workers should be fixed at least on the lines adopted by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

This meeting further requests the Government of India that the scales of pay should be suitably and reasonably revised, providing a minimum living wage and also an adequate annual increment to every employee.

This meeting requests the Government of India that the employees should be given benefit of the leave rules applicable to other Government servants.

This meeting requests Government of India to take steps to ensure the benefit of pensions or provident fund and retiring gratuity to all the employees in His Majesty's Mint.

SINDHI DAILY FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, June 26

A Sindhi daily named "Qurbani" has been started here. The policy of the paper will be to support all progressive movements in the country.

Mr. Jamshed Nussarvanjee, ex-Mayor of Karachi, performed the opening ceremony of the paper before a distinguished gathering including the Ministers of the Sind Government.

Messages wishing the enterprise a success were received from Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Swami Govindanand, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Mr. H. S. Pamnani —United Press.

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A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Sharp Decline In Silver

AMERICA LOWERS THE PRICE OF FOREIGN PURCHASES

Small Improvements On Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, June 27.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market was moderately active but operations are restrained owing to the uncertainty surrounding subsidy. Prices somewhat improved on better local support.

LOCAL BULLION

Silver was very adversely affected by news from America of likelihood of discontinuance of foreign silver purchases by United States which resulted in considerable liquidation.

Movements in gold were narrow with very little doing.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange was cheerful but the advance was stemmed by the announcement regarding London county issue.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 27

Previous closing	8.75
To-day's opening	8.76
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.82
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 27

Previous closing	4.62
To-day's opening	4.64
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.57
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939 ..... Rs. 161-8
April May 1940 ..... Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 27

The New York cotton was moderately steady in the absence of any fresh developments while uncertainties surrounding subsidy continue to hamper operations. Meanwhile, it expected that premiums will be maintained as bullish factors so far as nears are concerned, are already discounted.

The trading in October began at 8.76 i.e. 1 higher and later improved to 8.78 on better local support otherwise the market was quiet.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 27

The cotton market was closed for the night session.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 27

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.37/9.37) 9.51/9.51
October (8.67/8.65) 8.76/8.75
December (8.46/8.44) 8.58/8.57

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 27

American July (4.97) 5.00
American October (4.59) 4.63
Giza July (6.46) 6.39
Giza October (6.49) 6.48

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, June 27

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/4) 1-8 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£26 3/8 sellers) £26 3/8 sellers
Dundee August (£27 1/2 sellers) £27 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£12 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and value) 8 1/4 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 7/16 paid and sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 1/2 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet) £229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet
Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Steady) £14 9/16 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Barely steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/4 to £48 1/4) £47 1/2 to £48 1/4
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 27

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 44) dol 43 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 7/8) dol 23 1/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 46 3/4) dol 46
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 188 7/8

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

1. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 27

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/4

I T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 27

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.68.28

C. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 27

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.15 and then eased to 4.68.13 on lack of interest with the rate subsequently displaying rallying tendency.

Franc opened at 176.71 and continued steady without any variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.201) 13.185
New York on Bombay (34.98) 34.97
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-6 3/4 nominal) 0-6 15/16 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil), Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6
Silver (19 5/8d) 19 5/8d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 27

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculative selling. Poor support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 27

Spot ....(19 5/8d) 18 15/16d —11/16
Forward (19 7/16d) 18 3/4d —11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 27

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, June 27

Silver ready	50	14	0
Silver Ashad	50	12	0
Silver Shravan	50	8	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	3
Gold Ashad	37	1	6
Gold Shravan	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 27

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 45 3/4d. Prices worked higher following overseas improved cables while report of unfavourable weather news also helped the sentiment.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.70. Prices steadied on better local support and outside enquiry influenced by unfavourable weather news from South-West with the rate later rising to 0.70 5/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 27

Wheat September	3	1	0
Wheat January	3	5	0
Wheat May	3	5	6
Linseed September	5	5	3
Linseed May	5	4	0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday, June 16, £84 1/2
Monday, June 19, £85
Tuesday, June 20, £85 1/4
Wednesday, June 21, £85 1/4
Thursday, June 22, £85
Friday, June 23, £85
Monday, June 26, £84 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 27

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/4) £96 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/2) £84
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107) £106
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 3/4) £109 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103 1/2) £103 1/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98 1/2) £98 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 3/4) £67 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 7/8) £94 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94 3/8) £94
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107) £107

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 27

London Stock Exchange was devoid of any activity with business being limited.

Gilt-edged securities continued to give way under the scattered selling orders. Three and half per cent was quoted at £84 i.e. ten shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 16-3
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (56-10 1/2) 57-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Elec Music Industry (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 30-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-7 1/2) 62-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20
Dunlop Rubber (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Ford Motors (16-3) 16-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50) £50 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-10 1/2) 96-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (128-1 1/2) 128-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2
Distillers (94-4 1/2) 94-0
Bredford Dye (4-0) 3-9
British Celanese (4-9) 4-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-4 1/2) 25-4 1/2 13-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 50 7/8) dol 50 7/8
Indian Iron (36-7 1/2) 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-3) 17-3
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (24-3) 23-6

JUTE

Barnagore (£11 3/8) £11 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£11 1/2) £11 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (45-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/4) £14 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (66-3) 66-3
Trinidad Leasehold (25-0) 84-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3
Angla Iranian (72-6) 71-10 1/2
Burma Oil (70-7 1/2) 70-0
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-9
Shell Transport (83-9) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£24 3/8) £34 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32-0) £32 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£13 3/4) £14
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 3/4
London Southern Def (£16) £16
London Transport 5 per cent (£114) £114
London Transport 'C' (£79 1/4) £79 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 27

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 46 5/8d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CHEERFUL

Heavy Speculative Selling In Silver

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 27

Stock Exchange was more cheerful and there were small improvements in many groups but the early advance was stemmed by the surprise announcement of pending issue of seven and half million sterling London County issue at 3 1/2 per cent stock at 96 1/2.

In silver, heavy speculative selling on renewed uncertainty regarding American silver policy caused the price to decline from 19 11/16d to 18/15/16 pence.

Wall Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steels Steady

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Jutes ruled practically unaltered and business was limited. Coals revealed no fresh feature and the undertone remained generally easier. Teas section represents limited turnover at steady prices.

Miscellaneous: In this section speculative issues ruled quiet but steady and other industrials displayed very little importance.

Government securties: Were quiet but steady.

Government securities: Three half per cent. Government Paper 95/13; three half per cent. Loan 1947/50 103/9; five per cent. Loan 1945/55 113/7.

Banks: Central 33/8 ct; Reserve 110.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalyan Ord 57 Hardwar Dehra 121; Coals Bengal 305; Bowrakur 12/2; Ood lot Khaskajora Pref 10 ct; Hearsole 4/2.

Jutes: Anglo-India 330; Birla 15/15 c div;; Budge Budge 263; Empire 25/0 small lot; Fort Gloster 446; Howrah 54/7; Kamarhatty 491; Orient 180; Presidency 3/12; Reliance 57/8; Standard 262/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/9; Indian Copper 21/10; Tavoy Tin 1/14; Bengal Potteries 616; Dalmia Cement Pref 96/8; Bengal Chemical Ord 329 ct; Indian Iron 25; Indian Malleable Casting Ord 7; Saran Eng 4/7; c div; Steel Corpn Ord 12/13; Do Pref 94 small lot; Concord of India Insurances 6/4; Prem Calcutta Safe Deposit 6/12 small lot; Dunlop Rubber Ord 15/8 small lot; Do Second Pref 103/8; Indian Rubber Manfg 20/A ex div; British Burma Petrol 3/14; Bengal Paper Pref 75; Titaghur Paper A Ord 12/12; 12/11 Repeat Titaghur Paper A Ord 12/11 c div; Balrampore 7/12; Carew and Co Ord 9/11; Samastipore 5/1.

Teas: Hasimara 35/12 vt; Hattikhira 18/6 st; New Dooars Pref 145; New Samanbagh 21/9 ct; sapoi 8/4.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 100/10 sm l; five per cent. 1916/45; India General Navigation 107 small lot.—A. P.

REPAYMENT OF BALANCE OF 5 PER CENT. 1939-44 LOAN

The Government of India Finance Department has issued the following press communique:—

It is notified for general information that the whole of the outstanding balance of the 5 per cent Loan, 1939-44, will be repaid at par on the 15th July 1939, with all interest due up to date, in terms of Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. D.-2012 F.-39, dated the 1st April 1939. Interest will not accrue on the loan from and after the 15th July 1939.

2. In connection with the payment of the discharge value of the loan the following procedure will be followed:—

(i) To facilitate the discharge of the loan on the due date of payment the Public Debt Offices and the treasuries will receive the securities from the holders on and from Friday, the 7th July 1939.

(ii) The securities pertaining to the loan should be presented for payment duly receipted for discharge. The discharge receipt should be given, on the back of the security itself by the holder, or by his duly constituted attorney, or, if such holder be dead, by his legal representative in the form indicated below:—

"Received the principal due on the Stock Certificate or the Promissory Note" as the case may be.

3. The securities should be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras or at any British Indian and/or Burman treasury or sub-treasury or at the office of the Reserve Bank of India, Rangoon, where interest thereon is payable but at places where the treasury work is done by the Reserve Bank of India or by a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the securities, if they are in the form of Stock Certificates, should be presented at the branch of the Bank where the interest thereon is payable and not at the treasury or sub-treasury.

4. Holders of securities residing in the Mofussil may send their securities to a Public Debt Office, if they so desire, and obtain payment of the amount due from any Mofussil treasury or sub-treasury or from a branch of the Imperial Bank conducting Government business. On receipt of the securities duly receipted for discharge from such Mofussil holders, the Public Debt Office concerned will issue at par a Remittance Transfer Receipt on the treasury or Bank Drafts on the branch of the Imperial Bank, as the case may be, authorising payment of the amount due from such treasury or branch of the Bank.

5. In the case of holders of Stock Certificates in Indian States where there is no civil treasury, repayment of the Stock Certificates will be made, if so desired, through the Head Post Offices, if any, situated within the States.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 26.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176/71
Berlin	11.67 1/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 5/16
Amsterdam	8.81 13/16
Brussels	27.52 3/4
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.77

WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE

Replies To American Invitation

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons questioned regarding the proposed World Cotton Marketing Conference at Washington Mr. R. A. Butler said that His Majesty's Government and the Indian Governments had indicated their willingness to participate, provided other major cotton producing countries were represented. Sudan also had indicated her willingness to attend.

Mr. Butler understood that invitations were also extended to Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, France, Mexico, Peru and Russia, but information was not yet available whether any of these Governments had accepted.—Reuter.

INDIAN WHEAT SITUATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

Hapur, June 24.

During the week under review the oversea wheat markets remained easy. Prices in Liverpool declining 2s over last week which was quoted at 47 5/8s, while there has been a decline of 1 1/2d, for Barletta in London and a fall of 3 to 4 cents in Chicago futures. Liverpool market ruled easy on lower American cables and good crop reports. In view of heavy reserves and good crop reports and ideal conditions for spring wheat in Canada and U.S.A. buyers were not disposed to operate actively.

OVERSEAS ADVICES

According to the weekly weat report for the oversea countries relating to week ending June 15, issued by the Corn Trade News, the harvesting operations in U.S.A. were handicapped by the rains in winter wheat belt but precipitation in northwest was favourable. In Canada further good rains were received and the weather was ideal for crop. In Argentina the early sown crop is progressing satisfactorily, and in Australia useful rains were received. In Russia southern winter and spring crops are favourable but recent rains are insufficient in the Volga territory where weather is now hot. In Balkan excessive rain is reported in Jugoslavia and insufficient rain in parts of Rummania; elsewhere prospects are very good. In Hungary prospects are satisfactory.

WORLD SHIPMENTS

World shipments during the week ending June 10, increased from 1733000 qrs. last week to 1855000 qrs, this week, the progressive total of exports since August 1, 1938 comes to 64437000 qrs, compared with 55761000 qrs during the corresponding period last year. Europe imported 1546000 qrs against 1384000 qrs. last week and 48375000 qrs during the season as against 44766000 qrs, last year.

INDIAN CROPS.

The prospects of standing crop in Bengal and Bihar are generally fair. The sowing of bhadoi crop there is in progress. In Bombay lands are ready for cultivation and sowing is in progress in south of the province and north of Gujarat. More rains are needed in northern province. In C. P. perpetration of land for kharif sowing is nearing completion. In Madras the condition of standing crop is fair except in parts of Coimbatore. In Punjab week light rains fell in parts of most of the districts, and the condition of the standing crops is average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Latest import and export figures for the three main Indian ports according the Indian Trade Journal for the period from April 1 to June 17, 1939, and corresponding period of 1938 in tons are as follows:—

Imports into	Indian 1939	Foreign 1939	Indian 1938	Foreign 1938
Calcutta	23,563	13,208	33,070	11
Bombay	48,542	7,704	45,215	45
Karachi	159,759	—	233,683	—

Export to foreign countries from—

	1939	1938
Calcutta	10	5
Bombay	456	389
Karachi	473	57,710

In the upcountry centres, Amritsar has closed at a loss of as 1.7 1/2 for Asuj at Rs. 2/5 2 1/4 and Okara at a loss of as 1-6 for Asuj at Rs. 2/3/6. In the U.P., Ghaziabad Bhadon closed last evening at Rs. 2/9/5¼ as against Rs. 2/11 last week. At Hapur the Bhadon quotations which in the highest during the week had touched 2/10/1½, and at the lowest touched Rs. 2/8/6½ was at the time of writing quoted at Rs. 2/8/9. The stock at Hapur is increasing at an average of 2000 mds. daily and the whole stock of new and old khatties is estimated at 843. The weather to-day is cloudy.

The gram market also ruled easy in sympathy with wheat and the prices which went down by annas 2, is quoted at Rs. 2/12/1½.

PIECEGOODS & YARN

Bombay, June 23.

Grey, Unbleached

	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0	8	9
Longcloth ,Fine Quality)	0	13	3
Shirtings	0	8	6
Shirting (Vegetable Quality)	0	8	0
Leopard Cloth	0	8	4
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	0	9	6
Drills	0	7	6
Domestics	0	7	1
Domestics	0	7	0
Chadars	0	9	0
White Bleached.—			
Longcloth	9	14	0
Drill	7	4	11
Yarn.—			
4s (All Waste)	0	3	0
6-1/2 (All Waste)	0	3	6
8-1/2s	0	4	3
10-1/2s.	0	4	8
12-1/2s	0	5	0
16s	0	5	8
20s	0	6	4
24s	0	6	11
32s	0	8	2
40s	0	9	2
60s	0	12	11
80s	1	4	2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 27

O S Kaisha ss Brisbane Maru of 3221 reg tons, Captain P Hida arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

SAILED

O S Kaisha ss Nissan Maru of 3887 reg tons, Captain S Nagahisa sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Benalder of 3149 reg tons, Captain G McMillan sailed for Rotterdam via Hifa, Alexandria and Antwerp with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Atlas Maru of 4511 reg tons, Captain K Hirose sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-6-39.

S S Strathalian (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Pres Polk (F F C) for American Ports via Suez.

S S Star of Suez (L D) for Port Said for orders.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 27

2 Atlas Maru 4481 Karachi 27-6 O S K Kaisya
7 Trautenfels 3924 Karachi 2-7 L Edwards
9 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-7 M M
11 Itinda 3984 Karachi 29-6 M M
12 Brisbane Maru 3221 Japan 30-6 O S K Kaisya
15 Kenya 4646 Durban 5-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Howra 4096 Calcutta 24-6 M M
2 Jalaganga 3080 Moulmein 27-6 Scindia S N
3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 28-6 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busrah 29-6 M M
10/11 Nirvana 3765 N F 28-6 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 28-6 T Morrison
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 27-6 B S N
N Jalakrishna 3675 Calcutta 6-7 Scindia S N
O Stanwold 603 N F N F J Mackintosh P/O Vasna 2026 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Strathalian 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Dalatia 5-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Keelung 1-7-39 K Nixon
Clan Macbryan 27-6-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Barenfels 10-7-39 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 29-6-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 7-7-39 L Edwards

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Riv 4-1-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Jeypore 30-6-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 4-7-39 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 28-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 2-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barala 29-6-39 M M
Vita 1-7-39 M M
Ockenfils 2-7-39 L Edwards

FROM RANGOON

Itenda 24-6-39 M M
Jalaganga 26-6-39 Scindia S N

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 30-6-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Dalgoma 27-6-39 M M
Neuenfels 3-7-39 L Edward

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 M M
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Circassia 30-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg N F L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 6-7-39 P and O S N
Jeypore 16-7-39 P and O S N
Brisborne Maru 30-6-39 O S Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Atlas Maru 9-7-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 29-6-39 M M
Barpeta 28-6-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 27-6-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalakrishna 6-7-39 Scindia S N

Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Ginyo Maru 1-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 2-7-39 L Edwards

P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Nissan Maru 24-6-39
S S Nirvana 27-6-39
S S Varsova 26-6-39
S S Jalaganga 26-6-39
S S Hydiksvall 26-6-39
S S Victoria Marie 26-6-39
S S Sonavati 26-6-39
S S Alavi 26-6-39

EXPORTS

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg: 57 bs raw cotton A Clayton; 30 bales clean ctn fly V A Save; 63 bales clean ctn gly V P Maskai; 250 clean clean ctn twist waste V P Maskai; 33 bags gum S Dharshi; 5334 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta; 7668 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji, 164 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Antwerp: 43 bales akund cotton D Abraham; 55 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 30 bags fennel seeds Ram Agency; 112 bags flea seeds Ram Agency; 110 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co.

For Ghent: 125 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam: 6000 pkts gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy; 1360 bags gr nut oil cake exp Tata Oil Mills; 6400 bags gr nut seed B Pahaladrai.

For Kingston: 75 bales gr nut in shell R Ratilal.

For Stockholm: 130 bales clean ctn fly V A Save.

For Gothenburg: 15 bales clean ctn fly V A Save.

For Copenhagen: 20 bales ctn twist waste P D Vora.

For Thessaloniki: 60 bags henna powder D Abraham.

For Helsinki: 25 cases cardamom seeds A P Gupta

For Vejle: 110 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co.

For Gdynia: 55 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Star of Suez for Port Said for orders: 1956 bags lentils L Dreyfus; 10620 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 24640 bags gr nut oil cake meal L Dreyfus; 1341 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 671 bags gr nut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 3360 bags gr nut oil cakes meal Ralli Bros.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton Gordhandas; 300 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 300 bales raw cotton Konishi; 100 bales raw cotton Habib & Sons; 100 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo, 358 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 300 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bs raw cotton Vissho Co; 800 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Brisbane Maru for Kobe: 100 bs raw cotton The Amalgamated Ctn Co; 100 bales raw cotton K Vishram; 100 bales raw cotton R Parasrampuria; 800 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 300 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 200 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 300 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 100 bales raw cotton Bochraj Factory; 100 bales raw cotton S Nemani; 300 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 415 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1000 bs raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 300 bs raw cotton K Devchand; 100 bales raw cotton J Jedavan; 100 bales raw cotton P Madhavani.

S S Varsova Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Basrah: 58 bags kapoaya; 250 bkts z dates; 460 bags barley;

From Karachi: 6377 bags wheat; 101 bags gram, 205 bags gram flour; 43 bags gram churi; 779 bags bajree; 322 pkgs d/s fish; 279 bags wheat flour; 124 pcs scantlings

S S Kenya Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Mombassa: 4928 bales raw cotton; 625 bags potatoes.

From Durban: 85 cases oranges; 60 cases grape fruits; 50 cases apples.

From L. Marques: 47 ingot bars copper.

From Lourenco Marques: 1 bag asbestos crude; 2413 bags asbestos crude fibre; 5 cases [illegible]

From Mozambique: 45 bags roots.

From D'Salaam: 105 bags gum

From Zanzibar: 50 cases oranges; 400 bales and pkgs cloves.

S S Begum Agents T Morrison and Co Ltd from Calcutta: 4086 tons coal.

From Negapatam: 595 bags gum metal borings.

From Cochin: 67 bundles coir rope; 605 bundles coir yarn; 124 bags dry ginger.

M S Algenib Agents L Edwards Ltd from Antwerp: 200 tons loose foundry coke.

From Port Sudan: 1025 bales cotton.

S S Monte Parnes Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co from Calcutta: 6400 tons coal.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 27th June 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,41,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-3 allotted approximately 85 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. Two Crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-14-11 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore and fifty lakhs of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 4th July 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 7th July 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 23rd June 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,04,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

WORLD WHEAT CROP

NEW YORK, June 27.

The world wheat crop of nearly 600 million bushels, less than that of 1938 is predicted by the Department of Agriculture, which bases its figures on acreage reduction in the United States and smaller yields in Europe.

The total crop in 1938 was 4,555 million bushels, but the carry-over on July 1 will be about the double the last year's 600 million bushels.—Reuter's Special.

American Markets Nervous On Political Situation

FOREIGN LIQUIDATION AND HEDGING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Subsidy Plans To Be Worked Out This Week

BOMBAY: June 27.

Political developments caused nervousness in American Markets on Monday.

Wall-Street declined by about one dollar and New York Cotton prices were depressed on foreign long liquidation and hedge selling.

Subsidy plans will be worked out this week and professional operators are awaiting details.

The U. S. A. Senate voted increase of price on domestically mined silver from 64.64 cents per ounce to 77.40. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives.

Commodities were not much brighter on Monday, cotton being unsettled by uncertainty regarding subsidy plans, together with a certain amount of nervousness regarding Europe, while pressure of hedge selling caused a slight decline in Chicago wheat to which more favourable spring wheat conditions and the easiness of foreign markets were contributants.

Latest Washington advices received here reads:—

"Details of the cotton export subsidy will be worked out this week, it was indicated by farm officials. However, it is not yet decided whether it will be a flat rate or a variable one similar to wheat subsidy. On the other hand, it is understood that it has been tentatively agreed to limit the subsidy to the new crop and the subsidy will be made effective as soon as the new crop begins to move. The limitation of the subsidy to the new crop might be relaxed later but it is hoped that the increases expected in new crop exports as a result of the subsidy will advance the domestic price sufficiently to allow growers to reclaim loan cotton. While under the terms of the Agricultural Bill exactly 36.5 millions are available for the subsidy, officials intimated that some additional 'few million dollars' might be forthcoming by means of transfers from other agencies".

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened barely steady on Monday. There was foreign long liquidation and active hedging and profit-taking. prices rallied on covering in July and New Orleans and Bombay buying distant months with contracts scarce. There was more disposition to await details of cotton export subsidy.

At the opening July was quoted 9 points down at 9.37 and under scattered selling prices declined to 9.35 which was the lowest level. Later on there was active buying and prices improved to 9.52 which was the highest level. The market closed irregular at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.91c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with Oct. 4.61. The market was very quiet pending export developments. There was hedging of outsiders and liquidation. The offtake was poor. Later there was mixed American straddle business and trade calling. July improved slightly on report that the subsidy will apply to new crop only. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 5.64d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered selling in Egyptian cotton and Giza futures closed at a decline of 2 to 5 points with spot cotton 7 points down at 6.50. Uppers futures closed 4 to 3 points down with cotton 3 points lower at 5.90d. per lb.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was barely steady and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points while Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 6 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (1-1 p.m.)	9.52+08
N. Y. July Lowest (10-22 a.m.)	9.35—41
Liverpool October Highest	4.63—01
Liverpool October Lowest	4.59—05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to hedge selling. Market is discounting subsidy one cent.

Liverpool.—Small and featureless market but shows good powers of recovery.

New York.—Profit taking and hedge selling absorbed by trade buying nears. Bombay buying distants.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Government considering wheat subsidy plan for cotton suggest sell distants in Liverpool buy in New York.

No special news account for irregularity trade took early liquidation later covering Bombay buying found contracts scarce.

Active demand scarcity of contracts good business in drygoods more rains in South-east market acting well looks higher Senate voted against continuance of administration power to devalue and to make price domestic silver 77.4 cents.

New York Silver:—

Senate voted increase price domestically mined silver from 64.64 cent ounce to 77.40 measure now goes to house.

Senate approved price domestic silver 77.4 defeats presidents power to devalue currency.

Chicago Wheat:—Weather less favourable distinctly less pressure to sell at the decline.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "As October Liverpool New York getting closer to even advise buying Liverpool, selling New York especially in new deteriorating European situation."

(2 "Think recent legislative drift towards inflation accelerated by senate trading rise comestic silver price for termination administration powers devalue dollar. Expect further gradual advance distant months."

(3) "Advance not sustained. Expect a decline."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 26.

July	9.51+05
October	8.75—02
December	8.56+01
January	8.45
March	8.37+02
May	8.30+02
Middling spot	9.91

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 26.

July	9.62+08
October	8.88+02
December	8.67+02
Middling spot	9.45

NEW YORK

New York, June 26.

11 a.m. ranges.

July	9.40/9.40
October	8.70/8.70
December	8.48/8.48
Noon Call.	
July	9.43
October	8.70
December	8.49

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 26.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 26.

June	5.17+02
July	5.00—02
August	4.86—02
September	4.72—02
October	4.62—02
November	4.51—04
December	4.51—03
January	4.51—03
February	4.51—03
March	4.51—03
April	4.51—03
May	4.51—03
June	4.50—04
Middling spot	5.64—04
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	4.98
October	4.60

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 26.

Broach J/A highest 161 3/8 lowest 160 3/4 closing 160 7/8

Broach A/M highest 158 lowest 157 1/8 closing 157 1/4

Oomra July highest 155 3/4 lowest 154 3/4 closing 155 1/4

Oomra D/J. highest 144 3/4 lowest 144 closing 144

Bengal July highest 121 5/8 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 119 3/4 lowest 119 1/4 closing 119 3/4

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 160 5/8, highest Rs. 160 5/8, lowest Rs. 159 5/8, closing Rs. 160 1/4. Broach A/M closed Rs. 156 7/8.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 63, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 58 1/2.

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 62 1/2. Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 40

New York Liverpool July 35 Oct. 31 [illegible] Mar. 61, May 58.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, June 25

GIZA 2.—	
Spot	6.60—7.
July	6.43—5.
October	6.52—3.
November	6.55—3.
January	6.59—3.
March	6.63—3.
May	6.67—7
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.90—3.
July	5.67—4.
October	5.68—3.
November	5.68—3.
January	5.72—3.
March	5.75—3.
May	5.78—3

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 26.

SAKELS—	
July	11.51+6.
November	12.07+4.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.69+6.
October	9.75+2.
December	9.81+2.
February	9.89+1.
April	9.96—0.
GIZA—	
July	11.40—2.
November	11.64—0.
January	11.77+2.
March	11.86+2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 27.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York July, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 161/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and at Rs. 157/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market opened at Rs. 161 for Broach J/A. delivery and New Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 157/4. To-day being Hindu Holiday of Ashadi Ekadashi, there was restricted turnover and prices did not show any change. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach July/Aug.	Rs.	160	14 0
Broach April/May		156	14 0
Fine M.G.—			
Oomra July		155	8 0
Oomra D/Jan.		144	4 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July		122	2 0
Bengal D/Jan		119	8 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 27

Warm, light to moderate rainfall over entire Belt. Forecast: more rain expected.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 27

		Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P		130	127	124		121
Punjab		130	127	124		121
Rajputana		133	130	127		124
Oomra No. 3	161	159	156	153		
C P No. 1	171	169	166	163		
C P No 2	165	163	160	157		
Broach No. 2		168	166	163		161
Punjab Ame		189	187	184		182
Surat		205	203	200		193
Rajpipla		202	200	197		195
Navsari		214	212	209		207

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 27

Bengal Superfine	129/30
Bengal Fine	125/27
Bengal F G	123/24
C P 1	164/66
C P 2	160/61
Arvi	161/62
Amraoti	154/58
Ellichpur	160/61
Berar	157/53
Malkapur	154/56
Khandesh	141/45
Jalna Sailu	159/52
Burwah Sanavad	156/58
Khandwa	156/58
Mathia F G	126/31
Broach	165/66
Punjab 4 F	171/81
Punjab 289 F	206/11
Sindh N T	181/83
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	193/96
Surat	201/03
Navsari	211/13
Western Farm	171/75

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	2 days This year	Last year
Khandesh	38,678	53,749
Central India	317 223,981	44,057
Barsi and Nagar	145 91,069	149,218
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,474	40,254
Berar	162,152	323,230
Central Provinces	38,096	80,820
Total Oomras	462 558,450	690,620
Dholera	147 272,447	130,168
N W Provinces	121 8,934	2,927
Rajputana	161 73,882	16,100
Sind Punjab	339 326,067	516,374
Broach	414,335	261,375
Coompta and Dharwar	2,625 133,625	53,195
Westerns Northerns	489 87,626	22,213
Cocoanada	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,631	4,262
American	3,487	177,828
Egyptian African and Sudan	1,391 344,459	483,736
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	95	1,171
Total	5,735 2,225,236	2,360,192
Arrived by road to 22nd June 1939	371,584	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 22nd June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	330	272,266	263,268
Japan and China	9,667	1,057,344	616,096
Coast Ports	51,022		56,594
Up-country by Rail	244,269		331,681
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	23,128		20,573
Total	9,997	1,627,829	1,308,214

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 26-6-39	3847000	7768000
Receipts yesterday 26-6-39	5000	6000
Exports to date 26-6-39	3423000	5716000
Stock at Ports 23-6-39	1949000	2518000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-6-39	1539000	2097000
Stock at Liverpool 23-6-39	700000	1153000
Visible Supply 23-6-39	5050000	5985000
Quantity in sight 23-6-39	9199000	13399000
Quantity out of sight 23-6-39	9784000	10295000

Pepper And Ginger Market

Bombay June 27.

(From the Pepper and Ginger Merchants Association Ltd.)

	per candy Rs. a. p.
Pepper ready Alleppey	89 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut	88 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sudi 15th	88 12 0
Pepper Asho Sudi 15th	89 0 0
	per cwt.
Peppe- ready Lampong in Bond	12 8 0
Pepper Lampong C. I. F.	11 0 0
Ginger ready unbleached	11 0 0
Ginger ready bleached	12 0 0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 27.

Yesterday London Gold prices closed unchanged at £7-3-6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.71. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68-13 at London and at 4.68-3/6 at New York. London Spot Silver prices closed unchanged at 19-5/8d. and forward quotation was 19-7/16d. India and speculators bought and sold. Business was small. The market was quietly steady. Later American trade bought and Bears covered at 1/16th over fixed rates. New York Spot Silver was unchanged at 42-3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6½. The American Senate approved price of domestic silver at 77.4. This defeats President's power to devalue currency. Now the Bill goes to the Congress.

Local market was entirely closed on account of "Ashadi Ekadashi".

LONDON SILVER

London, June 26.

Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 7/15

LONDON GOLD

London, June 26.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-6

LONDON METALS

London, June 26.

Copper	£42 6 3
Lead	£14 13 9
Spelter	£14 6 3
Tin	£224 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 27

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£42-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnut Coromandal Shelled

London June 26

July	£11 17 6
August	£11 18 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 26

July	45 1/2d.
October	49 1/4d.
December	51 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 26

July	dol 0.69 1/2
September	dol 0.70 3/8
December	dol 0.71 5/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, June 26.

August	7s. 6 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, June 26

September	1.97
November	2.03
January	1.97
March	1.99

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 27

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 7 0
Shipment July Aug	6 0 0
Shipment September	5 13 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 14 6
Java Spot	F 7.40

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 26.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	84 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	94 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Steady	37/6

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 27

Wheat	2,117 cwts.
Linseed	5,969 cwts.
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	33 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,899 cwts.
Castorseed	602 cwts.
Rice	4,978 cwts.
Myrabollams	521 cwts.
Mowraseed	179 cwts.
Gram	22 cwts.
Joowar	51 cwts.
Bajree	921 cwts.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 26.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£84 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£106 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£67 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£94 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£94 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 3/8
Victory Bonds	£107 1/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£7
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£80
National Bank of India	£29

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 26.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	8 5/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 26.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	5 1/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent G P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/56	113/8
4 per cent 1953/55 Mysore	111/8
4 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1969 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: 3-1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95/14/6 and closed steady at Rs. 95/15/6. 17th July settlement, opens tomorrow.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 27.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T B B 1/5 7/8 to Sept. 29/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Oct/Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285

Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,308

Bank's buying T T 1,328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 39 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 13/16 27th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/6 7/8 27th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 27th inst.

Java/London 8.79 9/16 27th instant.

New York/London 4.68.18 26th instant

London/New York 4.68.13 26th instant.

London/Paris 176.71 26th instant.

London/Italy 89.02 26th instant.

London/Belgium 27.52 3/4 26th instant

London/Switzerland 20.77 26th instant.

London/Berlin 11.67 1/4 26th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 26th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.81 3/16 26th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quieter.

Gold £7-8-6 24th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 26th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 5/8 24th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 5/8 26th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/16 24th instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/16 26th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 26th instant

London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 24th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 26th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 24th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 26th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/15
4 per cent 1960-70	110/1
5 per cent 1945-55	113/8
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	142/8
Central Bank	33/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1541/4
Imperial Bank P.P.	378/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/12
Union Bank XD.	5/14
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	365
Ambica	273/2
Arun	210
Arvind	1100
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand	1900
Bombay Dyeing	752/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	360
Central India	207/8
Century	208/2
Colaba	120
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	133/12
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	295
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	217/8
Laxmi Cotton	417/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	77/8
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nardial Bhandari	77/4
New Great	193/12
Raipur	600
Rajnagar	161/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	272/5
Simplex	67/8
Swadeshi	206/14
Vishnu	1025
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1447/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	152/3
Tata Power Ord.	1276/4
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	145
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	10/4
Bombay Suburban	155
Bombay Tram.	128/12
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	147/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	345/10
Associated Cements	132/12
Belapur	179/6
Bombay Burma New	170/10
Bombay Burma Old	496/4
Bombay Steam	239/6
Bombay Telephone	87/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/11
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	12
Indian Bleaching	89/6
Industrial Investment Tr.	43/8
Indian Radio Ord.	350
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/11
Indian Iron	25
Mysore Sugar	32
Port Canning	72/8
Premier Construction	70
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	17/14
Shivrajpur	35/8
Tata Oil	36/12
Tata Steel Ordy.	287/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1382/8
Bengal Steel Corpn.	12/13
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	16
Howrah	54
Hukumchand	5/4
Kamarhatty	495
Kankanarrah	380
Lawrence	347
Reliance	58
cwt Sept/Dec. sellers	24/8

Scattered Selling In Share Bazar

SOME COVERING IN STEELS AT LOW LEVEL

Cements Easy And Mills Quiet

BOMBAY: June 27.

Following quiet Wall-Street advices, there appeared scattered selling on the local Stock Exchange and although prices show small losses, the tone of the market was steady.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was very quiet owing to less favourable European political situation and U. S. Steel shares closed 1-3/4 down at dol. 45-3/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 1/2 at dol. 23-1/4. General Motors lost 7/8 at 43-3/8 dollars. U. S. Steel activity is reported 54.5 per cent. against 55 per cent. last week and 28.7 per cent. this week last year.

The local market opened quiet and prices declined under scattered long liquidation. Later on there appeared some covering and prices recovered few points from the lowest level reached. Trading for the next settlement commenced from to-day and Budly differences were narrow.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 751 and after declining to Rs. 750 improved to Rs. 753. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,382 and after declining to Rs. 1,372 closed at Rs. 1,381. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 287-8. Bombay Burmas were quietly steady at Rs. 497-8 and Cements were easy at Rs. 133.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 27.

100 Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100 BOM. DYEING	753	12
100 CENTURY	208	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	208	0
100 COLABA	120	8
100 Coorla	84	0
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100 Finlay	91	8
100 GOKAK	134	0
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	38	12
100 Khatau	83	12
100 KOHINOOR	218	0
200 Laxmi	417	8
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	121	8
250 Model	42	8
50 MYSORE	87	4
100 NEW GREAT	189	0
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	215	0
25 Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000 Sholapur	1,675	0
50 SIMPLEX	67	8
1,000 SWADESHI	207	0
100 SWAN	90	0
500 Vishnu	1,025	0
1,000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	108	4
25-500 CENTRAL	33	12
500 Imperial	1,541	4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	378	12
50-100 India	142	8
100 Reserve Bank	111	12
5 Union	5	14
CEMENTS		
500 ASSOCIATED	133	0
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	661	4
15-100 Jupiter	14	0
20 Mercantile	53	8
15-75 New India	39	12
200 Oriental	4377	8
10-50 Vulcan	7	6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	145	0
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,450	0
10 Ajmer	11	4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	129	0
100 Bombay Suburban	155	0
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	195	0
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	151	4
100 TATA HYDRO	152	8
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,277	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	973	12
100 C. Province	100	8
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	100	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	775	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp	5	10
2sh. Indian Copper	1	11
2sh. Indian Iron	25	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR	35	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,381	4
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	287	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	346	0
10 Air Service	7	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	180	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	740	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	240	0
125 B. BURMA	496	8
50 B. BURMA CONT.	170	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	11
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	89	8
50 Ind. Invest Trust	43	0
100 I. Radio Defd.	342	8
100 I Radio Ord.	350	0
100 Port Canning	72	8
30 PREMIER CON.	70	0
10 Scindia	17	14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	14
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p. c. Andhra Valley	1450	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	556	4
6½ p.c. Prem Const 1st	108	0
6½ p.c. Prem Const 2nd	96	0
7 p.m. Tata Hydro	153	2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,562	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161	[illegible]
7 p.c. Vishnu	655	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	78	2
8 p. c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 27.

Bombay Dyeing (755) 751 752 750 751 753

Century (209/8) 208 207 208/8

Central India (208/8) 207 206 207 208

Kohinoor (219/8) 218 217 218

New Great (190) 190 189

Simplex (68/8) 68 67/8

Swadeshi (208) 207 206 207

Associated Cement (135/4) 134/8 133/12 132/4 133

Andhra (1455) 1455 1450

Tram. Ord. (128/12) 128 129

Tata Hydro (152/8) 152/8 152/4

Tata Power (1280) 1276 1277 1275 1276 1277

T. Steel Dfd. (1393/12) 1382 1380 1382 1372 1382 1381

T. Steel Ord. (289) 287 288 286 287/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (161/12) 161/12 161/4

Bellapur (178) 178 179 180

B. Steam (239/8) 239 240

B. Burma (499) 496 493 497/8

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Usl.
American Power and Light Common	4
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 3/8
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c Pfd.	35
American Telephone and Telegraph	160
Western Union Telegraph	18 3/4
Great Northern Pfd.	20
New York Central R.R	13 1/2
Liggett Myer's 'B'	107
Amrex Corporation	23 5/8
Texas Corporation	37
Union Carbon and Carbide	76 1/4
United States Steel	45 3/4
Crucible Steel	28
Republic Steel	14
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 1/4
Chrysler Motors	89
General Motors	43 3/8
United States Smelting	52
General Electric	33 1/2
Socony	11 5/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
National City Bank of New York	25 1/4

Turnover 500,000 shares. Market affected by unfavourable political news. Steel production 54 1/2 per cent against 55 per cent last week and 28.7 per cent same period last year.

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 26.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	11/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	1/15/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	13/3/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers	12/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	11/7/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 26.

Rozario Santa Fe July sellers	19/1 1/2
Barletta Russo July sellers	23
South Australian July sellers	22/9

LINSEED OILS

London, June 26.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt July sellers	24/7 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per	

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HUNS DEWAN'S

TONIC FOOD FOR BODY BUILDERS
SELECTED FOR DIABETES
Sold By
POPULAR PHARMACY, Lamington Road, KEMP & CO., Hornby Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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EYE LOTION.
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1939

Digboi Strike Situation Figures In A. I. C. C.

Threat To Stop Renewal Of Oil Co's License

Andhra's Claim For Separate Province Endorsed

A. I. C. C. SESSION CONCLUDES

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

AFTER A WEEK OF HECTIC POLITICAL ACTIVITY DURING WHICH THE CITY RANG WITH THE RESPECTIVE BATTLE CRIES OF RIVAL PARTIES, THE NATION'S PARLIAMENT, CONCLUDED ITS SESSION AT NOON ON TUESDAY WITH THE SINGING OF "VANDE MATARAM."

COMPARED TO THE STRESS AND STRAIN OF THE STORMY SCENES OF THE PREVIOUS DAY, THE PROCEEDINGS ON TUESDAY WERE TAME AND UNEXCITING. THE DISCUSSION DRAGGED ON IN A SOMEWHAT DESULTORY MANNER, AND THE WHOLE TIME WAS SPENT IN PASSING TWO ALMOST NON-CONTROVERSIAL RESOLUTIONS. NONE OF THE AMENDMENTS THAT WERE MOVED TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE ON THE DIGBOI STRIKE, RAISED ANY QUESTIONS OF PRINCIPLE OR POLICY, AND THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

Andhra As Separate Province

Though the resolution on the separate Andhra Province brought to the fore provincial rivalries between Andhra and Orissa, it did not engender any heat or bitterness.

THE MONSOON APPEARED TO BE IN A VERY ACCOMMODATING MOOD AND KEPT OFF COMPLETELY: IN FACT THE SPACIOUS PANDAL, BUILT BY ABBA GANI AND CO., WHICH HAD AT FIRST BEEN DESIGNED TO KEEP OUT THE RAIN, HAD TO BE OPENED UP ON THE SECOND DAY TO LET IN MORE AIR.

THE B.P.C.C. HAD MADE ALMOST PERFECT ARRANGEMENTS. SPECIAL MENTION MUST BE MADE OF THE CHICAGO RADIO COMPANY, WHOSE LOUD-SPEAKERS DID NOT FAIL EVEN ONCE DURING THE FOUR DAYS.

The Volunteers and Desh Sevikas, under Mrs. Safia Khan, rendered yeomen's service and well earned the congratulations of the President of the B.P.C.C.

Despite the highly controversial nature of the business transacted the firm and tactful handling of the Congress President prevented any ugly developments.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

When the A.I.C.C. resumed its sitting on Tuesday morning Dr. Roy moved the following resolution:—

Text of Resolution

"This Committee views with grave concern the prolonged strike at Digboi and expresses its sympathy with the strikers in their distress. The Committee regrets that the Assam Oil Company has not seen its way to accept the modest suggestion of referring the question of the method and time of re-employment of the strikers to a Conciliation Board to be appointed by the Government of Assam.

In the opinion of this Committee no corporation however big and influential it may be can be above public criticism or Government supervision and legitimate control.

Moreover as was declared at the Karachi session the Congress policy is that there should be State ownership or control of key industries. The oil industry is undoubtedly a vital key industry. This Committee therefore hopes that better counsels will prevail with the Company and that its directors will accept the modest suggestion made on behalf of the Committee by the President of the Congress.

If however the directors do not see their way to do so, the Committee advises the Assam Government forthwith to undertake legislation for making the acceptance of the decisions of Conciliation Boards obligatory and further to give notice to the Company that the Committee may reluctantly be obliged to take such steps as may be necessary to stop renewal of the lease to the Company on its termination.

At the same time that this Committee urges the Company to fall in with the just suggestion made by the Committee, it hopes that the Labour Union will be ready to listen to the Committee's advice and if they were to retain Congress and public sympathy they will be ready and willing to abide by the advice that may be tendered to them by the Committee."

Issues of National Importance

Commending the resolution for the acceptance of the House, he dealt exhaustively on the events that led to the Digboi strike and subsequent happenings.

The strike had raised the vital issues of national importance. The Assam Oil Company was part of a powerful oil combine operating elsewhere. Soon after the strike

(Continued on page 13, column 1.)

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose addressing a mammoth gathering on Azad Maidan on Monday evening on the aims and programme of the Forward Bloc.

Freedom Through Resolution

Roy Explains Aims Of Radical League

POONA, June 27.

"The struggle for national freedom is a political struggle. In order to capture political power, the Indian people must have a political organisation. A political party alone can lead a political struggle."

Thus declared Mr. Manabendra Nath Roy presiding over the first All-India Conference of the League of Radical Congressmen held here to-day.

"While the Congress as a whole, thanks to its loose structure and practical identity with the entire movement, could not function as a political party, its leadership nevertheless has been functioning as such. But the political party composed of the present leaders of the Congress is not inspired by any revolutionary ideal. Its ideas and ideals are antagonistic to the revolutionary urge of the movement for the freedom of the Indian people.

"The crisis will be overcome by theories of a revolutionary party to lead the Indian people in its struggle for freedom. We have undertaken that task, which must be accomplished as a historical necessity. The League of Radical Congressmen is not a mere wing of the Congress. It is the vanguard of the revolutionary party of the Indian people, which is bound to rise before long to lead the Indian struggle for freedom. The League proposes to transform the National Congress into the revolutionary party of the Indian people."

Mr. Roy said that the League did not represent only a particular section of the movement that the Congress was to-day. It was the expression of the revolutionary urge of the politically mobilised masses, which constituted not only the foundation but the whole body of the Congress.

He added: "We are of the opinion that, in order to transform the Congress into the revolutionary party of the Indian people, so that it may perform effectively the function of leading our struggle for freedom, every Congressman should shoulder concrete responsibilities to be discharged in a prescribed manner."

"The League" said Mr. Roy, "was the association of such consciously revolutionary, active Congressmen. Therefore, sooner or later, it would be the rallying ground of all such Congressmen. As soon as the process would be complete, the League would cease to exist. It would merge itself into the revolutionary party of the Indian people, into which the Congress would time."

have been transformed by that

Concluding Mr. Roy cleared misunderstandings about the word "Revolution". The word 'Revolution' is terrifying", he said. "We must get over that fear. A revolution is nothing more dangerous than changes in the established order of things necessary for further progress.

"The activities of our League will be all concentrated for quickening the transformation of the Congress. We stand for a revolution inside the Congress, a revolution in the outlook, a revolution in the method, a revolution in the structure, so that it can become the leader of the revolution which must place in our country to establish the freedom needed for the progress and prosperity of the nation."—United Press.

"I Stayed My Hand"

Satyamurti On A. I. C. C. Decisions

Commenting on the decisions of the All India Congress Committee Mr. S. Satyamurti says:—

"The amendments adopted by the A.I.C.C. to the Congress constitution are good so far as they go and will help to reduce corruption in the Congress considerably.

The most important are the requirements that before a Congress member can vote in any Congress election he must have been on the Congress register at least for a period of twelve months and that before a Congressman can stand for election to any Congress office he should have been a member for three consecutive years and the provision for the constitution of independent election tribunals. I hope those provisions will be enforced strictly, but these amendments do not go far enough.

The time has arrived when something should be done to prevent Congressmen speaking in contradictory voices to our people. One solution which I wanted to place before the A.I.C.C. was to place a ban on Congressmen joining other political organisations but I have stayed my hand in order that public opinion may be educated in this behalf.

Moreover I have had the benefit of an intimate talk with Mahatmaji who feels that, while we should put down anti-Congress activities, we should do nothing to prevent healthy differences of opinion within the Congress from expressing and organising themselves with a view to convert and strengthen the Congress. Perhaps the best solution may be not to ban such organisations but to ensure by suitable provisions that they do not weaken the Congress. I invite friends who agree with me to communicate their suggestions to me.

Two other important resolutions were passed by the A.I.C.C. one prohibiting unauthorised Satyagraha in provinces by Congressmen and the other providing for harmonious co-operation between the Congress Ministries and the Provincial Congress Committees, but banning public discussion of any differences between the two. These resolutions have come none too soon. It is time that Congressmen all over the country realised that Congress Ministries are doing their best for the nation under very difficult conditions, and that they can and will do more if instead of carping criticism from some Congressmen they get the confidence and the co-operation of all Congressmen.

Take Cognizance Of Objective Conditions: Ganguli's Appeal To Radical Forces

Plea To Proceed Step By Step, Steadily And Scientifically

In the course of an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, Sjt. Benin Behari Ganguli, Vice-President, Bengal P. C. C. and member, A. I. C. C., suggested the following plans for Left consolidation:—

The political movement of India having passed through several stages has now reached a new phase and it is high time for all political workers to have a well-organised, better co-ordinated and stronger organisation with a clearly chalked-out programme. It is a good augury that the Forward Bloc has come into being.

From the I. N. C., this is daily developing into a tendency of leftism. But leftism without a definite programme is somewhat vague because one brand of leftism differs from another in degrees, in procedure and in the ultimate results also. But inspite of their many divisions and differentiations, there is immense possibility of co-ordinating all. So far as the elimination of British Imperialism is concerned, this programme can be drawn on an agreed basis without much difficulty. But theory won't do without practical applications. So while drawing the agreed programme, special attention should be given to the objective conditions in the country, to the actual prospect of their exploitation to the strength and ability of the working forces and lastly to the strength and capacity of the odds and evils against which the fight is being conducted.

We cannot jump at the ultimate object of realisation. We have to proceed step by step, steadily and scientifically. Utopian ideas have to be banished once for all and practical expediency should be the guiding factors. We should always be careful in differentiating tactics from compromise, toleration from blunder.

Blunders have been many, from the time of the walk-out of the leftists at the Delhi A. I. C. C. The Presidential re-election has been amply rewarded but the Tripuri Session was the battle royal for them. Ultra-leftism and ultra-rightism, commit the same amount of mischief as non-revolutionary opportunism. Objective condition is the real factors and so every procedure must be co-ordinated with that condition. For the present all the different trends in the leftist movement can be co-ordinated on the following programme:—

Firstly, Congress as it stands now is the biggest political organisation of the country, having an anti-British aim, with the further possibility of its being converted into a real anti-imperialist people's front by the establishment of revolutionary leadership.

Secondly, as the Indian Bourgeosie are still hostile to the foreign bourgeosie their resources are to be made use of with the full consciousness of their counter-revolutionary role.

Thirdly, India being primarily a country of peasants we should direct our energy mainly towards the peasantry and peasant problems.

This can be tackled as follows:—

(a) they should be organized to fight against oppression.

(b) For ultimate ends we will rally them by giving the slogans, "land to the revolutionary peasant committees', 'land to the tillers of the soil, etc., but realisation of all these slogans is not possible till the Zamindary system with its guardian, British imperialism, is not withdrawn.

(c) The same case will arise with the slogan 'confiscation of landlords' land without compensation'. This will be possible after the elimination of Imperialism.

(d) 'Payment of money-lenders' capital without interest by the Government' the condition of the peasantry being too poor and ultimate cancellation of all debts due to money-lenders.

(e) Immediate cessation of all extra taxes such as road cesses, etc., not to speak of illegal impositions such as 'abwab', etc.

(f) Demand of free compulsory education, through primary, day and night schools.

(g) Settlement of maximum and minimum price for all agricultural products.

(h) Establishments of producers' co-op. societies for jute products, etc. at Government cost.

(i) Arrangement for uptodate agricultural training.

(j) Arrangement for better village sanitation and medical treatment.

Fourthly, labour being one of the most trust-worthy of revolutionary forces which is yet to organise the vanguard of the revolution under its direct leadership, we will proceed through (a) fixing of 8-hour day for adults, 6 hours for women with 4 and 3 hours' work respectively for Saturdays and no work on Sundays and Gazetted holidays with full pay.

(b) No labour for under aged boys and girls, with proper provision for education.

(c) Child bearing mothers should be exempted from labour 3 months before and 1 month after child's birth with full pay.

(d) Arrangement for proper technical education.

(e) Arrangement for better sanitation and medical treatment at Government cost.

(f) Compensation and bonus for disabled and permanently injured persons with old-age pensions for all.

(g) Annual distribution of a certain percentage of profit as bonus to workers.

(h) Right to form labour unions and organisations.

(i) And lastly, factories to the workers, by dispossessing without compensation the respective factory owners.

Fifthly, students and middle-class youngmen should be brought into such progressive organisations as will provide them with sufficient real training so that they can be rallied either at the peasant or at the labour front—liquidating their own class role of constant vaccillation. This can be done through progressive and radical book clubs, circulating libraries and Sunday and summer schools.

Sixthly, for the present phase all the National demands pass-

(Continued on page 13, column 5.)

CHARLIE CHAN

IN THE AUREOLE MINE WITH ROGER CRANE, CHARLIE AND KIRK CONTINUE THEIR INVESTIGATION.
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Alfred Andriola
3-18
I'M MAKING ANOTHER DRIVE FOR GOOD ORE! THE MEN STARTED EARLY THIS MORNING!
HI, STEVE! IS ANYONE WORKING IN NUMBER TEN CROSS-CUT?
YASSUH, MIST' CRANE! COUPLA MEN IS DRILLIN' IN THERE LIKE YOU DONE TOL' US TO!
THAT'S GOOD, STEVE! I THINK THAT'S OUR BEST BET—
CRANE! CHARLIE! LOOK!
GAS!

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